



ESTABLISHED 1859.

CHIEF OFFICES: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
 BRANCH OFFICES: 231 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE,
 VICTORIA, AND EMPIRE CHAMBERS, YORK STREET,
 SYDNEY, N.S.W.

A weekly journal, supplied from the chief office in London to subscribers and persons connected with the trade only. Subscription, 10s. per year payable in advance, including a copy of the DIARY next published, and postage to any country in the world. Single copies, 4d. each. Cheques and Postal Orders should be made payable to "EDWARD HALSE," and crossed "MARTIN'S BANK (LIMITED)."

AS AN OFFICIAL JOURNAL

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is supplied regularly to every member of the following Societies:—PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NATAL, OTAGO PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF QUEENSLAND, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

CONTENTS: Vol. XLVII. No. 2.

| PAGE | PAGE | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|---|----|
| Bankruptcy Reports | 54 | Irish News | 44 |
| Business Changes | 53 | Legal Querries | 72 |
| Chemists and Hours of Closing | 49 | Legal Reports | 54 |
| Correspondence | 70 | Marriages | 62 |
| Deaths | 62 | Medical Gleanings | 65 |
| Dispensing Notes | 71 | Miscellaneous Inquiries | 72 |
| Eitorial Comments:— | | New Books | 48 |
| Chemists' Co-operative Society | 56 | New Companies and Company News | 61 |
| British Medicinal Plants | 57 | Personalities | 55 |
| Development of Japanese Trade | 58 | Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain:— | |
| Sum Cuique | 59 | Preliminary Examination Questions | 48 |
| Failures Falling | 60 | Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland | 47 |
| Chemists and Candidates | 60 | Scotch News | 44 |
| Notes | 60 | Trade-marks Applied for | 62 |
| English News | 42 | Trade Notes and Novelties | 63 |
| Exhibition of Medicinal Plants | 64 | Trade Reports | 66 |
| Foreign and Colonial News | 46 | | |
| French News | 45 | | |
| Gazette | 55 | | |

A MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

INSETS FOR THE "C. & D."

WE wish to state clearly to advertisers the unique advantage of the approaching Summer Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It is that we can receive for stitching in with it circulars or price-lists got up in any style of printing, whether plain or in colours, and upon paper selected by the advertisers. Our only stipulation is that the pages must be of a certain size. This is a matter of importance for several reasons. We shall name but three:—

First.—Insets are distributed in this way much more cheaply and with a mere fraction of the trouble there is by posting them singly.

Second.—Inlets placed in the C. & D. Summer Number become part and parcel of a journal which is read and filed by druggists in every civilised country on this globe; they are studied at the outset and become part of a book of reference afterwards.

Third.—There is no fear of any of the insets finding their way to a waste-paper basket unread. The issue of the Summer Number is a genuine one to live men. We pay carriage on each number—not a mere halfpenny postage—and we are too careful of our shillings to spend them upon "dead-heads." Hence the results to advertisers are the best possible.

These are good reasons for our recommendation to advertisers to see to this matter without delay. They should communicate with our publisher and their printer by the first post, and ensure that the circulars will be ready for delivery to us on July 20. There will be no other opportunity this year, so that prompt action is requisite.

Summary.

WE print the questions set at the recent Preliminary examination of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 48).

TEN papers are already promised for the forthcoming meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference (p. 43).

THE sudden deaths are reported of a chemist's manager of Norwich and of a chemist of West Bromwich (pp. 42 and 62).

THE Plymouth chemists have resolved to charge 50-per-cent advance on medicines supplied between midnight and 6 A.M. (p. 43).

THE validity of the linoline patents seems to have been finally established in Germany by the result of some recent law-suits (p. 46).

MR. A. H. ALLEN, F.I.C., gives an important expression of opinion in regard to beeswax, holding that, except in special cases, it is not a drug (p. 42).

THE Russian Government has prepared a new pharmacy law which it will probably pass, notwithstanding the objections of pharmacists generally (p. 46).

THE evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Shop-hours Early-closing Bill, so far as it relates to chemists, is reprinted on pp. 49-53.

A GROCER'S cream of tartar has been found to contain 15 per cent. of carbonate of soda, which, it was stated in the defence, being very like it in appearance, became mixed with it by mistake (p. 54).

REPORTS from the principal growers of British medicinal plants, showing that serious injury has been done to most of the crops by the frost of last winter and the drought of this summer, are given on p. 57.

SHERIFF SUBSTITUTE RUTHERFURD, of Edinburgh, reads a sharp lesson to chemists who venture to substitute their own preparation for a proprietary medicine ordered in a doctor's prescription (p. 44).

A GUERNSEY gentleman, who used his medical knowledge in the relief of poor people, has been prosecuted under a local medical law for infringement of its provisions. The Court, however, dismissed the case (p. 43).

THE Secretary of Boots (Limited) gives a perfectly satisfactory reply to the charge brought against that firm by a Nottingham paper alleging that they paid altogether inadequate wages to some of their female clerks (p. 70).

MR. N. H. MARTIN, the President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, asks some difficult questions about the aconitine research, which the Pharmaceutical Council seemed to have disposed of at their last meeting (p. 70).

THE Irish Pharmaceutical Council find that law proceedings in maintenance of their Act cost more than they bring in in penalties. They are not satisfied with the reduction of the penalties in the recent Dublin case (p. 47).

A CHARGE of having organised a system of robbing wholesale druggists by collusion with servants in their employ, who supplied valuable goods with his orders for cheap drugs, has been preferred against a well-known wholesale druggist at Budapest (p. 53).

THE Plymouth chemists have been interviewing the candidates for the representation of that town in Parliament in reference to matters in which druggists are interested, and have had an encouraging reception (p. 70). A Plymouth paper thinks that some of them claim too much (p. 60).

IN our market report comparatively few changes are announced this week, but it will be seen that, taken altogether, the markets are very steady, in spite of the otherwise unfavourable sea-on of the year and the proximity of the General Election. Iocacuanha has attracted special attention this week (p. 68).

DETAILS of the Trust Agency and Guarantee Company of England (Limited) showing the capital subscribed, and the shareholders in the company, are given on p. 61. On p. 56 the history of the attempt made by this company and the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited), which it brought into existence, to get a footing in pharmacy, is summarised.



The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Beeswax and the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Mr. A. H. Allen, in his last report to the West Riding County Council on his work as public analyst, says:—"Wax appears for the first time among the articles submitted to me for analysis. If an article is sold as 'beeswax' it is clear that it should consist of the wax made by bees, and there is no difficulty in regarding any admixture of paraffin, resin, &c., as an adulterant. But beeswax is certainly not a food, and unless it is to be used for external or internal human use it does not come within the definition of a drug, and hence is outside the Act. If, instead of asking for 'beeswax,' 'white wax' be demanded, it appears doubtful whether any white wax such as is used for making candles does not comply with the demand of the purchaser, who has not asked for, and probably does not expect, 'beeswax.' These are merely instances of the many difficulties attending the administration of the Act. I hope that there will be an opportunity given for public analysts to explain these anomalies before the Select Committee on Food Products Adulteration, as, so far, public analysts have not been heard."

Drug importer Summoned.

On Friday, in the Lord Mayor's Court, before Mr. Roxburgh (the Assistant Judge), the case of Bovril (Limited) *v.* Dyck came on by way of a judgment summons. The plaintiff company had summoned the defendant, Mr. A. V. Dyck, for the nonpayment of a sum of 27*l* 2*s* 6*d*., in respect of which they had obtained judgment previously. It was now stated, as evidence of means, that the defendant was a drug-importer carrying on his business at 10 Fetter Lane. He was said to be doing a good trade and to have offices on the third floor. There was no appearance on behalf of the defendant, and an order was made against him for the payment of 1*l*. a month.

Patent-medicine Profits very Small.

In the Westminster County Court, on Tuesday, the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society sought to obtain the committal of Mr. Tennessie for the non-payment of a debt for advertisements in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*. Mr. Moseley, for the plaintiffs, said defendant was a chemist in the Westminster Bridge Road, and well able to pay. On behalf of the defendant, a gentleman said he was hard pressed, but would pay 2*l*. a month. He was not a chemist, but a maker of a patent medicine. Judge Smith: What are the profits? The defendant's representative: Very small, your Honour. Ordered to pay 2*l*. a month.

St. Pancras Vestry and the Grace Testimonial.

Forty-nine enthusiastic lovers of cricket among the members and officers of St. Pancras Vestry have clubbed together and produced 60*s*. as a contribution to the *Daily Telegraph's* Grace Testimonial Fund. The gallant forty-nine include no fewer than seven pharmacists:—Messrs Louis Beere, Geo. Blount, R. Jefferson Dodd, Fred Durant, Alfred Hodgson, J. H. W. Idris, and F. C. Orange.

Druggists' Excursions.

The employés of R. Samner & Co., Liverpool, had their annual outing on Saturday last, July 6. The party, numbering more than one hundred, went to Colwyn Bay, travelling in saloons specially attached by the railway company. An excellent dinner was provided for them by the firm at Moon's Hotel, and the day was occupied in various ways. A large party proceeded by four-in-hand coach to Bodnant Hall, the seat of Mr. Pochin. Others went boating, bathing, and rambling in

the country, which in the vicinity of Colwyn is most charming. All met again at tea, and on the trip home-wards everyone seemed in high spirits. Before breaking up, ringing cheers were given for the heads of the firm, and also for the members of the committee who carried the thing through.

For their annual outing the employés of Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb, 69 Bartholomew Close, went to the St. James's Restaurant, Brighton, on July 6. There were a great number of excursionists that day, so that the arrival at Brighton was somewhat delayed; but the party got there in sufficient time to allow of a look round before assembling to dinner. After dinner the usual toasts on such occasions, as "The Queen and Royal Family," "Prosperity to the Firm," "The Travellers," &c., were gone through, and met with due recognition. The weather was everything that could be desired. The chair was ably filled by Mr. T. H. Smith, one of the firm's representatives; the vice chair by Mr. C. Francis.

A Norwich Chemist Falls Down Dead.

About 10 o'clock last Saturday morning Henry Saxton, a chemist in the employ of Mrs. Woodcock, chemist, Magdalen Street, Norwich, walked into her shop, and after being there about two minutes fell unconscious. Mrs. Woodcock caught him, and Mr. Tench, the landlord of the Jack of Newbury public-house, went to her assistance. Dr. Allen was sent for, but life was pronounced to be extinct. Deceased had suffered from heart-disease for a long time, and had been attended by Dr. Crook. At the inquest, held on Monday, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

A Chemist Fined for Assault.

On July 3, Thomas Bedford, described as a chemist and medical practitioner, was charged before the Magistrates at Barnsley with an assault on Edward Lax, miner, of the same place. He invited the miner to go into his surgery, and there assaulted him with a stick. Edward Dryden having given evidence as to seeing defendant hitting Lax on the head with a stick at the door of his surgery, Mr. Cartington, for the defendant, stated that complainant had first assaulted Mrs. Bedford, and afterwards entered the surgery of his own accord, whence he was forcibly ejected by the defendant on his refusing to leave. As the defendant had, however, been in trouble eleven times before, and in one case had been committed for three months, he was fined 40*s*. and costs, or two months in default. Thomas Bedford is on the register of chemists and druggists, but not on the medical register.

A Drug Stores and their Accountant.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of Morgan *v.* May's Drug-stores (Limited) was adjudicated upon. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas C. Morgan, druggist's accountant, 3 Maclise Road, West Kensington, sought to recover the sum of 2*l*. from the defendants, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., for services rendered. Mr. Keen, the secretary of the defendant company, said their case was that nothing was due to the plaintiff. The plaintiff was formerly in their service as an accountant, and the work which he was now setting up as extra duties should have been done in his ordinary time. The plaintiff said his claim was for the balance due to him for services rendered to the defendants (in addition to his ordinary duties) in connection with the stocktaking down to Christmas last. The defendants paid him 4*l* 10*s*., and now they would not pay the balance. Mr. Keen said they could not be expected to pay extra for work done in the plaintiff's ordinary time. The plaintiff replied that the manager of the defendant company, Mr. Payne, gave him instructions to get the work done outside. Mr. Keen said the directors had no knowledge of that. Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he could not help that. Apparently the gentleman appearing for the defendants did not know much about the matter. He must find for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with costs.

Chemists at Cricket.

The Wolverhampton Chemists played a return match against the Wolverhampton Recreation C.C. in the Park on July 4. The previous contest resulted in a win for the

Recreation C.C. by 7 runs. This time the chemists turned the tables, winning by 62 runs to 52. Fortnam's 19 for the chemists was the best score of the day.

Three Towns and District Chemists' Association.

The quarterly meeting of the above Association was held at the Foresters' Hall, Plymouth, on Wednesday, July 3, at 7.30 P.M. There was a good attendance, Mr. C. J. Park (President) in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, it was unanimously resolved to join the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations. The subject of "Night Charges for Dispensing" was introduced in a paper by Mr. J. D. Turney, who advocated a uniform advanced charge for dispensing medicines after the usual shop-hours, and contended that the chemist was entitled to extra remuneration in cases of emergency, as well as the doctor. A discussion followed, in which most present took part, and it was agreed to charge 50 per cent. extra on all medicines supplied between the hours of 12 P.M. and 6 A.M. Mr. R. H. Rendle, C.C., then brought forward a motion on the "advisability of bringing pressure to bear on the parliamentary candidates to vote for a measure giving chemists the monopoly of the sale of all B.P. preparations." Mr. Rendle urged that the chemist should have more protection than in regard to the sale of poisons only, and that drugs and galenicals generally should be supplied alone by him. Mr. Netting strongly supported the motion, and Messrs. P. A. Kelly, Roper, U'ren, Woods, Turney, Cocks, and Park took part in a discussion on it. On being put to the vote, the motion was defeated by the casting vote of the chairman. A motion by Mr. R. F. Roper "to approach the candidates with regard to trade matters as a whole" was then carried, after which the meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

The following statement of chemists' claims has been drawn up and issued by the Association:—

Dispensing of Poisons.—Since it is illegal for any but qualified men, or persons working directly under their supervision, to dispense poisons, it should be also illegal for any unqualified person to do so in a surgery or dispensary in the absence of the surgeon, whereas it is very rare that either in surgeries or dispensaries are qualified persons employed, but more frequently persons without either qualification or proper training.

Dispensers to P.L. Unions.—The necessity of calling the attention of the President of the Local Government Board to the recent lowering by that department of the standard of qualification to be possessed by dispensers to P.L. Unions.

Parliamentary Action.—That chemists as a class are specially trained and examined, who, from the character of their business, have necessarily to spend a very large proportion of their time in their business, and we trust that should any Bill affecting them come before Parliament, you will be in favour of giving them as large a measure of consideration in dealing in drugs and chemicals as possible.

Company Trading.—We wish to direct the attention of Parliament to the facilities which the Limited Liability Companies Acts offer for the formation of a "company," consisting practically of one individual, for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Pharmacy Act of 1858.

Early Closing.—That our Association has passed a resolution in favour of being included in any Bill dealing with the question of compulsory early closing.

[A letter from Mr. Park (President of the Association) appears in our Correspondence section, giving an account of the reception of these suggestions by the Plymouth candidates.]

Charge of Imposing on a Chemist.

At Frome Petty Sessions on July 5, James John Young, otherwise Dr. John de Courcy Young, was charged with obtaining 3*l.* by false pretences from Edward James King, chemist, of Radstock, and 1*l.* by similar means from Matilda Robbins, of Welton. Edward James King said that he first saw prisoner on May 26, who told him that he was a medical man engaged at Midsomer Norton. He remarked that he did not intend to dispense his own medicines, and hinted at an arrangement with witness with regard to same. On May 31 he had some medicine, &c., for which he did not pay. Witness called on prisoner the same evening at his apartments at Prospect House, Midsomer Norton, and lent him 3*l.*,

professedly to purchase a cradle or splint for a patient, prisoner stating that he was short of money, and promising repayment on June 6. Prisoner had prescriptions made up constantly, sometimes paying and sometimes not. At this stage (June 6) witness wished for payment, and after several excuses and delays received a letter from prisoner announcing that he was called away to London and would forward the money. This was not done, and other items on witness's book were not yet paid for.

Prisoner, when taken into custody by P.S. Sharpe, stated that his right name was James John Young, and that he was struck off the list of medical men about nine years ago. He, in his defence, said he had no intention of defrauding at the time as he had expectations, which fell through.

After hearing evidence in the other case the prisoner, who again said he had no positive intention of defrauding, was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions on both charges.

Complained of his Assessment.

At the Hull Borough Quarter Sessions on July 4 William Hay (Limited), chemists, aerated-water manufacturers, &c., appealed against the valuation of their premises, on which a rate had been imposed by the Guardians. The valuation of the premises was 160*l.* gross and 128*l.* net, and the appellants' counsel argued that the premises, including machinery, could not reasonably be assessed at more than 130*l.* gross. After hearing evidence, the Recorder said he did not see his way to disturb the valuation, and granted costs to the respondents.

Papers for the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The following is the first list of promised papers for the Bournemouth meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference:—

- "Glycerine Tincture of Cinchona" By Frederick Davis, B.Sc.
- "Report on Sandal-wood Oil" By Ernest J. Parry, B.Sc.
- "Report on the Strength of Commercial Samples of B.P. Alkaloidal Tinctures." By E. H. Farr, F.C.S., and R. Wright, F.C.S.
- "Note on the Relative Strength of the Tincture, Liniment, and Chloroform of Belladonna and Aconite." By R. Wright, F.C.S.
- "The Volumetric Solutions of the British Pharmacopœia." By W. Elborne, B.A., F.L.S.
- "The Weights and Measures of the British Pharmacopœia versus the Metric System." By W. Elborne, B.A., F.L.S.
- "Oil of Scotch Fir (*Pinus sylvestris*). By John C. Umney, F.C.S.
- "Quality of Commercial Powder of Ipecacuanha." By Professor Greenish.
- "Notes on Ipecacuanha." By R. A. Cripps, F.I.C.
- "Syrupus Hypophos. Co., B.P.C." By W. A. H. Naylor.

Medical Law in Guernsey.

Before the Guernsey Court, last week, Mr. Herbert Barnston Daubeny was sued by the Constable of St. Martin's parish to pay a fine of 100 *livres tournois* for having infringed the local Ordinance of 1777 by practising as a physician or surgeon, and administering drugs or medicines, without being duly authorised so to do by the Royal Court of the Island. The evidence of several witnesses, including the rector of St. Martin's, showed they had called on Mr. Daubeny at various times and received medicines either from himself or from Mrs. Daubeny—no charge being, however, made therefor. Mr. Daubeny merely kept in his hall a collection-box in aid of the Additional Curates' Society, and those who so wished could contribute thereto. He had at one time kept a sick child in his house till cured, all without fee or reward. Mr. Daubeny, it should be explained, had originally been a medical student, but had to relinquish hope of entering the profession owing to ill-health. Adv. Carey contended his client had simply acted as a good Samaritan among his neighbours, especially the poorer ones, and had infringed neither the spirit nor letter of the law. The Queen's *Procureur* pressed for the infliction of the fine; and, though the Lieut.-Bailiff coincided that the Ordinance had been disobeyed, the Court dismissed the case, believing defendant had been actuated by philanthropic motives only—a decision which was received with applause.

Indecent Advertisements.

James Carter, of Oldham, was summoned at the Royton Police Court on July 4, charged with having affixed indecent printed matter in a public place; and George Soley, known as Professor Soley, medical botanist, of 127 Clegg Street, Oldham, was summoned for having delivered to the said James Carter the indecent matter to be affixed in a public place. Soley denied that he had given instructions to Carter to post the bills in question. The bills he instructed him to post merely advertised his calling as a phrenologist. Carter said he only posted the phrenological charts. The Magistrates fined Soley 5*l.* and costs, and Carter 40*s.* and costs.



Irish News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

Messrs. Hayes & Co's Refitted Shop.

Messrs. Wm. Hayes & Co., of Grafton Street, Dublin, have now completed the extensive alterations and improvements to their premises. The new shop-front is greatly admired, and is the best thing of the kind in Dublin. The floor of the shop is in mosaic, with the arms of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland wrought in same as a centre-piece, the interior fittings have been remodelled, and a new dispensing department constructed under the direction of Dr. Hanrahan. The whole of the work has been carried out by Messrs. Maw, Son & Thompson.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

July Preliminary Examination.—The following have passed:—Messrs. R. T. Kennealy, W. Miller, W. H. Allingham, (C. McCann, M. J. McCormack, and M. J. O'Halloran, equal), (C. E. Digges and J. F. Young, equal), J. McBurney, (R. P. English, G. P. Gilmore, and C. H. Newton, equal), E. P. Irwin, (J. L. Keegan and D. Rea, equal), C. L. Boyd, (T. A. Long and J. Moore, equal), (E. Doyle and C. H. Waddell, equal), J. Tyghe, and J. Allen. Eight candidates were rejected.

At an examination for the qualification of assistants to pharmaceutical chemists, the following passed:—Messrs. H. I. Gorman, G. T. Nagle, and J. R. Wilson.

Salt Beats Soda.

Sir Henry Cochrane, chemist and soda-water manufacturer, was last week an unsuccessful candidate for the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin. A salt-merchant named McCoy was appointed. The salary attached to the office is 3,000*l.* per annum.

Harbour Dues on Chemicals.

The Cork Harbour Commissioners propose to adopt a uniform tonnage-rate on imports and exports of drugs, chemicals, &c., passing through the local port, and to give a discount of 12½ per cent. on the harbour dues, consignments under 1 cwt. to be exempt from charge.

The Chemist's Examination.

“Dr.” Edward Morgan, alias Count de Hallenberg, who described himself as chief analytical chemist at Crewe, has been returned for trial at Cork on a charge of swindling local traders.

A Pharmacy Burnt.

The handsome drug and general store of Mr. John Atkins, J.P., Dunmanway, was completely destroyed by fire last week. The building was only recently built at a cost of nearly 2,000*l.*, and contained a large stock of goods.

The Witch-burning Case.

The Clonmel witch-burning case, in which the victim, a fine young woman aged 26, the wife of a labourer, named Cleary, who was first dosed with herbs by a local “fairy doctor,” and afterwards burned to death by her father and husband, concluded on Saturday last with a sentence of twenty years’ imprisonment on Cleary, six months’ gaol to the woman’s father, and various terms of imprisonment to the others concerned in the burning. Ganey, the “herb doctor,” was liberated, as it was proved his herbal remedies were harmless.

Business Extension.

The Belfast Commissioners have approved of the erection of three houses in North Street for the use of Messrs. Dobbin & Co. (Limited), chemists and druggists, Belfast.

Personal.

Mr. P. N. White, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemist, Sligo, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for his native county by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He has also been a Magistrate for Sligo for some years. Mr. White has one of the largest chemist’s businesses in Ireland outside Dublin and Cork. He now devotes a great part of his time to the considerable wholesale trade which he has built up.



Scotch News

The Editor is obliged to correspondents who send local newspapers containing items of interest to the trade. He will be further obliged if such paragraphs be marked in all cases.

The Edinburgh Cod-liver Oil Emulsion Case.

On July 8, Sheriff Substitute Rutherford issued his interlocutor and note in the action in the Edinburgh Sheriff Court, in which he recently heard proof at the instance of David Middleton, chemist and druggist, 85 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh, against J. M. Wilson & Co., chemists, 16 Leven Street, Edinburgh. The pursuer sought to recover payment of 50*l.* as damages for wrongful substitution of another cod-liver oil emulsion than pursuer’s, when his was ordered by medical prescription, and also to have the defenders interdicted from repeating the substitution. His Lordship, in his interlocutor, found that the pursuer was the inventor and manufacturer of the medicinal preparation known as “Middleton’s Cod-liver Oil Emulsion,” which was prescribed by physicians in Edinburgh and elsewhere; that in March last Dr. Alex. Veitch prescribed Middleton’s emulsion for his two patients Iva Duncan and Charles Seegie; that the prescriptions were taken to the defenders shop on the occasions referred to, but that as they had not the pursuer’s emulsion in stock, Patrick W. Wilson, who is not a qualified chemist, without informing the patients or Dr. Veitch and without making any effort to procure the pursuer’s emulsion, substituted therefor a preparation of cod-liver oil of the defenders’ manufacture; that Dr. Veitch, on March 30, accidentally discovered that his patients had not been supplied with the pursuer’s emulsion as prescribed for them, and that after conversation between Dr. Veitch, the pursuer, and Patrick W. Wilson on the subject, the latter undertook to supply the patients with the pursuer’s emulsion, and to apologise to the pursuer; and that he procured the emulsion, but afterwards declined to apologise. His Lordship, therefore, found in fact (1) that the defenders acted wrongly in substituting a different preparation of cod-liver oil for the pursuer’s emulsion specially prescribed by Dr. Veitch, and that the pursuer was entitled to interdict; (2) that he had not shown that he had sustained any specific pecuniary loss in the premises: therefore he repelled the defences and granted interdict as craved, *quod ultra*, dismissed the action, and found the defenders liable to the pursuer in the

expenses to be taxed according to the higher scale in the table of fees, and allowed fees to counsel and to report. In a note appended to his interlocutor, Sheriff Rutherford says:—Apart from the evidence in this case the Sheriff Substitute thinks there could hardly be any room for doubt that a druggist or pharmacist is not entitled to deviate from the instructions contained in the written prescription by a medical practitioner, but is bound to comply with them literally and implicitly, and the evidence with reference to that matter is all to the same effect. An attempt was made on the part of the defenders to show that the prescriptions were not to be regarded as true prescriptions, but this contention is inconsistent with the testimony of their own witnesses, Mr. Laird and Mr. Heron, and with the other evidence in the case. But then it was maintained for the defenders that although the patient or the doctor might be entitled to complain of the substitution of a different article for that contained in the prescription, the pursuer had no *locus standi* with reference to the matter. The Sheriff Substitute cannot adopt that view. It is manifest that by the substitution of another article for that which has been prescribed by the doctor, the medicine prescribed may lose credit and reputation to the great loss of the manufacturer. The Sheriff Substitute is therefore of opinion that the pursuer is entitled to interdict; but pursuer's counsel did not press his claim for damages, and it is not proved that any loss has been sustained by the pursuer.

Bowling Match.

Glasgow Apothecaries' Company (D. C. Houston, skipper), Partick Chemists (J. McNicol, skipper).—The annual encounter between above rinks came off on Whitevale Green, Dennistoun, on the evening of Thursday, July 4, and resulted, after a pleasant game, in favour of the Partick players by 34 shots to 15.

A Reminder.

We are asked to remind Edinburgh assistants and apprentices of the botanical meeting on July 15, at 8.30, and the excursion on July 17, from Waverley Station to Inveresk at 8.15 P.M.

The Kinninmont Prize.

The Glasgow Chemists' Association have now issued an announcement of the conditions on which the annual competition instituted by Mr. Alexander Kinninmont is to be conducted. The prize will take the form of a gold medal and books, and the examination (which will be a written one) will be held in Glasgow, in May or June of each year. Assistants in Glasgow, and in the counties of Argyle, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, and Wigton, who have qualified during the two years previous to the examination, will be eligible to compete. Assistants who have served apprenticeship within the districts named, but who have removed outside the radius within twelve months from date of examination, will also be eligible. The examination for next year will be in the subjects of botany and magnetism and electricity. Information may be had from Mr. William L. Currie, Secretary, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow.

A Day Out.

The employés of T. & H. Smith & Co. had their annual excursion on Saturday, July 6. Habbie's Howe, a charming spot in the heart of the Pentland Hills, was the place they visited, and they found it a perfect spot for a picnic. Hill-climbing, cricket, football, tug-of-war, &c., were among the pleasures of the day. The drive by road was greatly enjoyed, the Pentlands showing at their best, and the weather being lovely.

Litigation Regarding Chemical plant.

On Tuesday afternoon, Lord Stormont Darling, in the Court of Session, concluded the hearing of a proof in counter-actions involving certain matters of dispute which arose in connection with the erection of evaporating-plant by George Scott & Son, engineers, London and Liverpool, at the works of Alex. Walker & Co., chemical-manufacturers, Irvine, Ayrshire. The circumstances have already been stated. Messrs. Scott & Son sued for payment of 462*l.* 10*s.* and 925*l.*, being several instalments of the price of the plant supplied, which, they state, were overdue. On the other hand,

Walker & Co. sue for 60*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, the price of the jointing and the labour connected with the drilling of the holes, and 34*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, the cost of covering the effects with non-conducting composition, which they alleged, under the agreement between the parties, should have been paid by Scott & Son; and 1,347*l.* 2*s.*, representing loss and damage which they had sustained through the stoppage of their existing works and the delay which took place in the erection of the plant beyond the ten weeks within which Scott & Son promised to have the plant erected. Evidence occupied five days, and at its conclusion his Lordship reserved judgment.

French News.

A PRIZE FOR COLOUR-PHOTOGRAPHY.—The annual distribution of awards by the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry took place on June 28. The President, M. Mascart, announced that the grand prize of the Society, awarded every six years to the author of the most useful discovery to French industry, was on this occasion to be given to Professor Lippmann "for his important discoveries in connection with the photography of colour." Also, amongst others, a prize of 2,000*f.* was awarded to M. Osmond for his work on the "Micrographical Analysis of Steel," while one of 3,000*f.* for the best paper on the purification of drinking water was not awarded.

A FUNERAL BETROTHAL.—M. Bieu, a pharmacist of Bourges, gave a dinner one evening last week to celebrate the engagement of his daughter with a notary of Commeny. The repast was over, and the persons present decided to go for a walk, when the *fiancée* went up stairs to get her hat. As she did not return the mother followed to see what was the matter, and found her daughter senseless on the ground with a serious wound in her head. Medical aid was obtained, but the poor girl died soon afterwards. It is supposed that she had stumbled and fallen against a piece of furniture. The wedding was to have taken place next month.

SERUM-THERAPY.—The last report of the Seine Council of Hygiene contains an article concerning a case of death by the anti-diphtheria serum. The patient was a six-year-old child who was suffering from a sore throat. As the nature of the malady could not be exactly determined, a preventive injection by Dr. Roux's method was made while awaiting the result of the bacteriological examination. This analysis did not show any trace of diphtheria, but the child died eight days after the injection of the serum. A doctor of the Children's Hospital, who had been called in for consultation, expressed the opinion that death was probably due to acute poisoning resulting from the serum. Professor Proust was consequently requested to examine into the question, and he concluded that it would be very difficult not to incriminate the serum. In the case in question he thought it might have been more prudent to await the result of the bacteriological examination, but expressed the opinion that if such was laid down as a rule precious time might often be lost. Dr. Proust further says:—"Another question might be asked—Was not the dose too large? The anti-diphtheria serum at present supplied by the Pasteur Institute is more active than when the inoculations were first commenced. In view of this it may be advisable, especially in doubtful cases, to inject only 5 c.c. The initial dose at the commencement was 20 c.c., and an injection of 10 c.c. was made in this instance."

DR. ROUX AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.—The famous diphtheria specialist was the object of great homage last week. The scene was the Hotel de Ville, and the occasion was a special function arranged by the Municipality for the purpose of publicly expressing appreciation of the services rendered to suffering childhood by the discovery of the anti-diphtheria serum. M. Pasteur was to have accompanied Dr. Roux, but the state of his health prevented him from being present. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise," and then M. Baudin, a Vice-President of the Council, referred at length to the researches of M. Pasteur and Dr. Roux. A letter was read from M. Pasteur, who said the appreciation shown by the city of Paris had produced in him "one of those emotions which cause a lifetime's work to be recom-

pensed in a minute and by a word." The pleasure was increased, he said, by the honour shown to Dr. Roux, his pupil and fellow-worker. The latter then made a short and modest speech. He said, "I have worked under the inspiration of M. Pasteur, who has developed what others had commenced." Further, he reminded the Municipal Council of the considerable part taken by it in the work of the Pasteur Institute by providing much of the necessary funds. MM. Baudin and Lucipia then handed Dr. Roux the two gold medals that have been struck in his honour. One bears the words, "To Dr. Roux—the City of Paris," and the other, "To Dr. Roux—the Department of the Seine." Both bear the effigy of the Republic. A lunch terminated the proceedings.

BOUSSINGAULT.—The inauguration of the statue to the memory of the illustrious chemist took place last Sunday at the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. The monument has been erected by public subscription through a committee, of which M. Schaeing, of the Institute, is at the head, and the site chosen is the court of the Arts et Métiers museum. M. Gadaud, Minister of Agriculture, presided in place of the Minister of Commerce. He read a speech recalling the services rendered by Boussingault to agricultural science as well as his work as a scientist. "He was," said M. Gadaud, "a man whose work seems to have embraced the entire constitution of the globe. Though belonging to the aristocracy of intelligence, he was a fellow-worker with the manufacturer and the peasant. No path of human activity was unknown to him; he shone as a soldier, traveller, engineer, legislator, and, in later life, as a writer." The bust of Boussingault in bronze is placed on a red marble column some 15 or 16 feet high. The head bears a striking expression of energy. It represents him at the time of going to the Spanish colonies in South America to look for mines, when he found himself in the midst of a civil war, and took service in Bolivar's army to enable him to accomplish his mission. At the pedestal of the column are two allegorical figures in bronze. One, a woman representing Chemistry, holds a book half open, and is seated amongst retorts and alembics. With her right hand she shows the earth to a peasant, who appears to have difficulty in understanding that the progress of modern agriculture is due to science.

Foreign and Colonial News.

DR. F. HUMPHREYS, of Humphreys' Medicine Company, who is nearly 80 years of age, left New York, on July 6, by the French ss. *Bourgogne* for Havre, on the first European trip he has taken in his life.

FRAU HAUSER, a qualified pharmacist, has received permission from the Government of Zürich to open a pharmacy in that city. This will be the first chemist's shop in Switzerland owned and managed by a woman.

A \$50,000 FIRE occurred on the Ann Street premises of Messrs. McKesson & Robbins, New York, on the night of July 1. The building was entirely destroyed. This, we understand, is quite independent of the general offices and warehouse of the firm.

DRUG-CULTURES IN GERMANY.—The cultivation of angelica-root, which has been carried on successfully for a number of years in the Saxon Erzgebirge, has lately been extended to the Voigtländ district, where it is also said to be fairly remunerative. Since 1891 the price of angelica-root paid to the cultivators has advanced from 25s. to 36s. per cwt.

TUBERCULIN IN VETERINARY-PRACTICE.—The value of tuberculin in veterinary-practice for the purpose of diagnosing tuberculosis is now generally recognised in Germany. At the last meeting of the Royal Prussian College for Agriculture it was recommended that at cattle-breeding stations in receipt of State grants only bulls which had been proved to be free from tuberculosis by being treated with tuberculin should be admitted.

THE DRUG-TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.—Judging by the official statistics of imports, the drug-trade in Cape Colony has been much better in 1894 than in the preceding year.

The declared value of the drug-imports into the colony amounted to 387,553l. in 1894 compared with only 230,491l. in 1893. The imports of oils, including petroleum, advanced from 1,483,324 gallons in 1893 to 1,847,512 gallons in 1894; those of soap from 10,550,106 lbs. to 10,838,183 lbs.

CAMPHOR AS A CROP-PRESERVATIVE.—Mr. Grasné Hayashi, the Japanese Consul in London, in a lecture on the commerce of Japan recently delivered by him, stated that the demand for kerosene oil in Japan had greatly increased of late, "not only for ordinary use, but also for the purpose of preserving the cultivated fields from the injuries of insects, thus taking the place of camphor, which had been used for the purpose."

A NEW CHEMICAL COMPANY IN GERMANY.—Negotiations which have been pending for several weeks past for the conversion of one of the leading Rhenish industrial establishments into a joint-stock company have just been brought to a conclusion. The well-known chemical-works, which were founded at Biebrich under the firm of H. & E. Albert, and have since carried on business in Germany and England, including the new enterprises of the same kind subsequently created, have been transferred to a joint-stock company. The latter has been constituted, under the name of "Chemical-works, formerly H. & E. Albert," with a share-capital of 10,000,000m. The head office of the company will be at Biebrich. Herr Heinrich Albert becomes chairman of the board, which will also include Herr Kapp, a member of the Reichstag, who is a large manufacturer at Wiesbaden. Herr Hugo Mueller will be the managing director.

A NEW RUSSIAN PHARMACY LAW.—A new pharmacy law is about to be enacted in Russia. The chemists of that country do not like it at all; but then it is, with them, mainly a case of "do as you are told, and don't argue." The two principal innovations are the proposed limitation of pharmacy-licences in proportion to the number of population and of prescriptions dispensed in a given area, and the right to be conferred upon district councils, national institutions, and benevolent societies approved by Government of establishing chemists' shops of their own, open to the public. It is even intended to enact that such bodies or societies shall be given the preference over private applicants in cases where there is competition for the licence. The Russian pharmaceutical societies are doing what they can to oppose the projected reforms. They have drawn the attention of the Medical Council to the objectionable character of the competition to which it is intended to expose them. With regard to the limitation of the number of shops, they suggest that the following standard should be established:—In large cities one pharmacy for every 20,000 inhabitants or 20,000 prescriptions; in towns of from 5,000 to 30,000 population one pharmacy for every 7,000 inhabitants or 6,000 prescriptions; and in smaller places one pharmacy for every 5,000 inhabitants or 4,000 prescriptions.

THE LANOLINE DISPUTES IN GERMANY.—The Reichs-Gericht has dismissed the applications to declare the lanoline patents of Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter invalid made by the Norddeutsche Wollkammerie of Bremen and several other firms who are being prosecuted by Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter for infringement of their patent-rights. Thus the validity of the lanoline patents in Germany has been finally established. At the same time Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter have obtained an important judgment in a case against the Norddeutsche Wollkammerie and Messrs. Grossmann & Co., of Düsseldorf, in which it was held that in selling lanolinum purum (Grossmann) and lanoline toilet-cream the defendants infringed the patent-rights of the plaintiffs. It was declared that the Norddeutsche Wollkammerie and Messrs. Grossmann must not sell such mixtures of purified wool-fat with water, and particularly of the adeps lanæ of the Bremen firm with water, quite apart from the consideration whether glycerine or paraffin was also added, and a fine of 100m. was imposed for each contravention. The defendants further have to pay four-fifths of the costs of the proceedings, and 500m. damages, judgment to take effect immediately. The Judges held the patent-rights of Messrs. Benno Jaffé & Darmstaedter to be infringed when wool-fat is mixed with water, as the property of purified wool-fat to absorb a large quantity of water was considered to be a fundamental part of the original invention.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held on July 3 at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin. Present:—The President (Mr. William Hayes), the Vice-President (Mr. Beggs), Mr. Charles Evans, Mr. Baxter (Coleraine), Mr. Whittle (Monaghan), Professor Tichborne, and Messrs. Bernard, Downes, and Townes.

THE RECENT LAW-CASES.

The PRESIDENT said a letter had been received from Mr. J. M. Whelan, their solicitor in the Roscommon prosecution, stating that the Magistrates had dismissed the summonses because they said it had not been proved to their satisfaction who were the owners of the premises in which the poisons had been sold. They had, in consequence, communicated with the Society's solicitor (Mr. Clay), who was in London. Mr. Clay replied that he considered the decision wrong, and advised them to telegraph to Mr. Whelan directing him to call on the Roscommon Magistrates to state a case for the opinion of the Exchequer Division of the High Court. This the Registrar had done. On the preceding Thursday, in the Southern Police Court of Dublin, Mr. Swift gave his decision, as members present were doubtless aware, in the case of the Society *v.* Messrs. Fannin. Mr. Swift gave a judgment worthy of him in every respect, going thoroughly into the matter, and covering the ground much better than had been done by either the solicitors or the counsel in the case. His decision was against the defendants on every count, and it would be a very valuable one for the Society. He (the President) thanked his Worship for the pains he had taken with the case, and said they were satisfied with his decision, both as regarded the judgment itself and the costs; and he believed that in doing so he spoke the feelings of the Council.

Mr. DOWNES said his impression was that their solicitor was about applying for full costs when the President stopped him. He (Mr. Downes) thought that matter should have been left in the hands of the solicitor. In a former case in which, before they went into court at all, the defendant appealed to them and asked them not to bring the case on, promising not to deal in poisons again, their reply was that they had no power to act once a matter had been put into their solicitor's hands; and in that case increased costs were pressed for and obtained. In the case now under consideration they had been for twelve months pressing the defendants to discontinue the practice complained of, and they had in the end to bring them into court, and yet when their solicitor applied for costs they said, "It is enough." The Society's costs alone in the case were over 15 guineas; and he believed that if that had been shown to Mr. Swift he would have given them costs sufficient to cover their expenses. As to the statement that the Society were not justified in bringing more than one summons, he concluded that where what was complained of was not a mere accidental sale but a practice, they were fully justified in proving the distinct offences that established that practice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Was it explained to the Magistrate that our expenses were far in excess of the penalties?

Mr. FERRALL said their solicitor said a few words and then sat down.

Mr. DOWNES: He sat down because the President told him to sit down.

The PRESIDENT: No, you are mistaken as to that. Mr. Collins had finished, and the Magistrate had absolutely refused to increase the fines. I understood that Mr. Collins had entirely ceased, and I was quite satisfied in my own mind that the Magistrate would not alter his decision, and I took advantage of the opportunity to thank him for the great pains he had taken in the case, and to express our willingness to abide by his decision.

Mr. BERNARD said he believed Mr. Swift had given the Pharmacy Act's most attentive consideration, and desired to carry them out fairly.

Mr. BAXTER said they all felt that they should get as much costs as possible. There may have been a sort of omission in this case; but he thought they should rather, thank the President for the action he took in the matter

especially when he considered that the whole case was closed.

The PRESIDENT said Mr. Swift showed that he knew more about the subject than either their solicitors or the defendants' counsel.

MR. HODGSON REMAINS TREASURER.

A letter was received from Mr. E. M. Hodgson, the Honorary Treasurer, stating that, as the Council wished him to continue in office until the end of the financial year, he had pleasure in yielding to their request, but on the understanding that he should then be relieved from duty.

The PRESIDENT: We are very happy that Mr. Hodgson has yielded to our request even with the proviso contained in his letter, which we hope he may reconsider when the time comes.

DELEGATES TO BOURNEMOUTH.

In reply to a letter from the Honorary Secretaries of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the Vice-President, Messrs. W. F. Wells, Baxter, J. C. C. Payne, and Professor Tichborne were appointed delegates to the forthcoming Conference.

A POLICE PROSECUTION.

A letter from Sergeant Richard Long, Royal Irish Constabulary, informed the Council that the Magistrates at Arva Petty Sessions had given judgment in a case in which Mr. Bernard Reilly, chemist and druggist, had been proceeded against under section 17 of the Pharmacy (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1890, for keeping open shop as a druggist without either personally superintending the business himself or having a properly qualified manager in his place, and also for having sold poisons through an unqualified assistant without proper labelling. The Magistrates had fined the defendant 1s., with 1s. costs.

Professor TICHBORNE: It seems to be an absurd fine.

The PRESIDENT: The Magistrates have power to reduce the fine under the section of the Act of 1890. If the prosecution had been brought under the Act of 1875 the full penalty might have been recovered.

Mr. DOWNES: I suppose the 1s. costs saddles the costs of the prosecution on the Crown?

Mr. BERNARD: Have we anything to show that the illegal acts are not going on still?

The PRESIDENT: Nothing, except that the police will doubtless look sharply after the case. We should ask the Sergeant if the offences are continued. If they are, I suppose the Magistrates would impose a heavier penalty.

AN ALLEGED POISONOUS PATENT MEDICINE.

A letter from Mr. Bremridge, Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, informed the Council that no permission had been granted by that Society to unregistered persons in Scotland or elsewhere to sell Robertson's scab-cure.

Mr. DOWNES: Mr. Robertson claims that it is a patent medicine and can be sold as such in Scotland.

The PRESIDENT: We have given Mr. Robertson an answer to one of his questions—namely, that he will not be permitted to sell it here without legal proceedings.

THE MIDWIVES' REGISTRATION BILL.

A letter from Dr. R. R. Rentoul, of Liverpool, called the attention of the Council to the Midwives' Registration Bill now before the House of Lords, under which it was proposed to give midwives power to dispense prescriptions and sell poisons. The writer submitted that that would be a most dangerous piece of legislation, and asked the Council to use their influence to have the Bill withdrawn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It does not apply to Ireland. We have nothing to do with it.

MR. W. F. WELLS, JUN.

A letter from Mr. W. F. Wells, jun., conveyed to the Council his warmest thanks for the kind feeling expressed by their resolution of sympathy in reference to the severe accident which had befallen him. He mentioned that his medical advisers were pleased at the progress he was making and had every hope that his sight would be restored, but that it would be a considerable time before he would be able to use his eyes.

The PRESIDENT: We are glad to know that Mr. Wells is now able to go out, although he cannot yet attend to business.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Reports from the several committees were read and adopted.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. F. J. F. Jackson, Clifden Lodge, Sandymount, Dublin, was elected a member.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, Mr. W. A. Lynass, Belfast, and Mr. P. J. Fielding, Cork, were nominated for membership.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

"FIRST" EXAMINATION.

THE following are the questions given on Tuesday, July 9:—

LATIN.

(Time allowed—from 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.)

I. For all candidates. Translate into Latin:—

1. Abore five hundred men were slain.
2. I will answer neither you nor your brother.
3. It is a mother's duty to teach her daughters.
4. There are some who say this is not true.
5. Then Crassus said: "I for my part do not believe it."

II. Translate into English either A (Caesar) or B (Virgil).

(Candidates must not attempt both authors.)

A. CAESAR.

1. Helvetii jam per augustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerant, et in Aeduorum fines pervenerant, eorumque agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium: Ita se omni tempore de Populo Romano meritos esse, ut paene in conspectu exercitus nostri agri vastari, liberi eorum in servitutem abduci, oppida expugnari non debuerint.

2. Quod quum fieret, noui irridicibile quidam ex militibus decimae legionis dixit: Plns, quam pollicitus esset, Caesarem ei facere; pollicitum, se in cohortis praetoriae loco decimam legionem habiturum, nunc ad equum reservare.

Planities crat magna, et in ea tumulus terrenus satis grandis. Hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat. Eo, ut erat dictum, ad colloquium venerunt.

Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Caesar.)

1. Decline in the singular *ea* (!) *tumulus*, and in the plural *hic locus*, (Par. 2).
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Paragraph 1.
3. Write in Latin—23, 66*th*, an old man of eighty, fourfold, three-sevenths.
4. Parse fully—*Plus, quam pollicitus esset, Caesarem ei facere* (Par. 2).

B. VIRGIL.

1. Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto,
Utrumque utque novae panteat Karthaginis arcis
Hospitio Teucris, ne fati nescia Dido
Finibus arceret. Volat ille per aera magnum
Remigio alarum, ac Libyae citus astitit oris.
Et iam iussa facit, pouuntque ferocia Poeni
Corda volente deo; in primis regina quietum
Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam.
2. Vix ea fatus erat, cum circumfusa repente
Sciudit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum.
Restituit Aeneas claraque in luce refusit
Os umerosque deo similis; namque ipse decoram
Caesarem nato genitrix lumenque inventae
Purpureum et laetos oculis adflarat honores;
Quale manus adduit ebori decus, aut ubi flavo
Argentum Pariusve lapis circumdatur auro.

Grammatical Questions.

(For those only who take Virgil.)

1. Decline in the singular *ea* *tumulus*, and in the plural *hic locus*.
2. Give the principal parts of all the verbs in Passage 1.
3. Write in Latin—23, 66*th*, an old man of eighty, fourfold, three-sevenths.
4. Parse fully—*Haec ait, et Maia genitum demittit ab alto* (Passage 1).

ENGLISH.

(Time allowed—from 3 P.M. to 4.30 P.M.)

1. Parse fully:—*None can tell what I suffered from their malice.*
2. Name the different kinds of subordinate sentences, and give one example of each.

3. Correct the following sentences, giving your reasons:—

- (i.) I thought he will go quick.
- (ii.) He was the friend of the general's who you were talking about.
- (iii.) He was only asked one question in the secretary's office.

4. In the following passage supply the necessary capital letters, and put in the stops and inverted commas where necessary:—there she is cried miss shaldon with excitement it is she she is better she is well again it is like coming out of her coffin florence shuddered at the comparison and with the strong light on the lower part of the housekeeper's white and rigid face it did not look unlike it is this the lady who has been ill asked the doctor

5. Write a short composition on one of the following subjects. (This must be attempted by every candidate.)

- (i.) The evils of obstinacy.
- (ii.) What is meant by a gentleman.
- (iii.) "He who pursues two hares catches neither."
- (iv.) "De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

ARITHMETIC.

(Time allowed—from 12.30 P.M. to 2 P.M.)

(The working of these questions, as well as the answers, must be written out in full.)

1. The dividend is One million two hundred and thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty, the quotient 2289, and the remainder 411: what is the divisor?

2. What length of paper, 27 in. wide, will be required to cover a wall 15 ft. 8 in. long by 11 ft. 3 in. high?

3. Simplify $\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 2.179 - \frac{5}{8} \text{ of } .8684$

$$\frac{2}{5} - \frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{4}.$$

4. A man owns $\frac{7}{8}$ of a ship, and sells $\frac{3}{5}7142\frac{3}{8}$ of his share: what fraction of the ship does he still own?

5. A courier is sent who travels at the rate of 7 myriametres in 5 hours; 8 hours after his departure another courier is sent to overtake him, travelling at the rate of 5 myriametres in 3 hours. Find, approximately, how many miles the second courier will have travelled when he overtakes the first.

6. A grocer buys coffee at 8*l.* 10*s.* per cwt., and chicory at 2*l.* 10*s.* per cwt. He mixes them in the proportion of 5 parts chicory to 7 coffee. At what rate per cwt. must he sell the mixture to gain 16*s.* per cent. on his outlay?

7. Find the buying price of a 3 per cent. stock when the investment of 43*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* produces an income of 14*l.* 5*s.*

New Books.

Allen, Alfred H., F.C.S. *The Chemistry of Urine: A Practical Guide to the Analytical Examination of Diabetic, Albuminous, and Gouty Urine.* Royal 8vo. Cloth. Pp. viii and 212. 7s. 6d. (J. & A. Churchill.)

Ball, C. B., and twenty-four others. *A System of Surgery.* Edited by Frederic Treves. 2 vols. (vol. I, ready, with 2 coloured plates, and 463 illustrations). 8vo. Pp. 1.184. 48s. (Cassell.)

Blyth, A. W. *Poisons, their Effects and Detection.* Tbird edition, revised and enlarged, with Tables and Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 756. 21s. (Griffin.)

Brestowski, A. (Editor). *Handwörterbuch der Pharmacie: Praktisches Handbuch für Apotheker, Aerzte, Medicinalbeamte und Drogisten.* Royal 8vo. Paper covers. Part 21 (Stereoisomeric—Thymelaeaceæ) and Part 22 (Thymelaeinae—Vitaceæ).

Edmunds, L., D.Sc., assisted by T. M. Stevens and M. W. Slade. *The Law of Copyright in Designs, together with the Practice Relating to Proceedings in the Courts and in the Patent Office.* Royal 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xviii and 291. 7s. 6d. (Sweet & Maxwell, Limited.)

Luff, A. P. *Text-book of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology.* In 2 vols. 8vo. Pp. 428 and 370. 24s. (Longmans.)

Mills, F. W. *Exterior and Interior Photography.* Illustrated. 16mo. Pp. 68. 3s. (Dawbarn.)

Parkes, L. C. *Hygiene and Public Health.* 4th edition, with illustrations. Post 8vo. Pp. 548. 10s. 6d. (Lewis.)

Report from the Select Committee on Shops (Early Closing) Bill; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index. 4to. Paper covers. Pp. xii and 277. 2s. 4d. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

Robinson, H. M., Cribb, C. H. *The Law and Chemistry of Food and Drugs.* Crown 8vo. Pp. 528. 8s. net. (Rebman.)

Chemists and Hours of Closing.

FROM the voluminous evidence taken by the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which recently sat on Sir John Lubbock's Shop-hours (Early-closing) Bill, we extract all that relates to chemists and druggists. We may state that the evidence of the editor of this journal was given at the express request of Sir John Lubbock, the Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Stacey, the Secretary of the Early-closing Association, was under examination by Sir J. B. Maple, and the following occurred:—

There is a clause dealing with chemists?—Yes.

You are going to close chemists' shops?—By the chemists' desire, because when the inquiry was proceeding as to what trades were in favour of this Bill we found from the chemists' trade-papers that the chemists themselves were in favour of it. One of the trade-papers undertook a canvass of the trade of London, and I forget what the figures were, but the figures were sufficient to justify us in putting chemists into the measure. They had stood exempt before.

But a chemist is not allowed to keep his shop open. "This section shall not be deemed to authorise a pharmaceutical chemist and druggist to keep open shop after the said hour"; but he may supply medicines. Where are you going to draw the line?—If he begins to sell packet tea; and that is what they usually do sell.

Supposing a patient is ordered tea by the doctor?—Well, it is not a drug or medicine.

Is a chemist not to sell eau de Cologne?—I should say not.

Though prescribed by a doctor?—Well, I never heard of it being prescribed. It is treated as an ordinary article of scent.

Or different articles which are necessary, such as bandages or brushes?—Then you come to what are purely drug-appliances.

Brushes?—Not brushes.

Ice-bags or hot-water bottles, or cough-lozenges?—We seek to minimise the difficulties.

Mr. Sutherland, Chairman of the North-Western Shopkeepers' Association of Glasgow, was asked by Mr. F. C. Frye: As you know, by the schedule of the Bill, a certain number of trades are exempt. For instance, chemists are allowed to keep open. The chemists of the present day sell all kinds of things. Would you prohibit them selling articles such as are sold by other trades, or confine them simply to dispensing medicines?—Well, for the sake of meeting the objection that has been urged of the inconvenience of not getting an article which is wanted, or that you are forced to buy, or of necessity must buy, I would be quite in favour of exempting the chemists altogether. It would be an infinitesimal demand after all. I would be quite prepared, unless the chemists wanted it, to exempt them from this Bill altogether.

You have said there are many stores that sell everything—meat, groceries, and drapery, and also dispense medicines. Would you allow those stores to keep open in order to be in competition with the chemist?—They would not classify themselves as chemists. Those are all men generally of spirit, and sometimes above seeking to evade an Act by calling themselves a trade that would not claim them, though they sold patent medicines. I myself sell patent medicines, but I should not call myself a chemist.

Mr. Cooney, Chairman of the Scottish Shopkeepers' and Assistants' Union, under examination by Mr. H. W. L. Lawson: You agree to leaving chemists out?—Yes; to save opposition to the Bill, I would.

By Mr. Tennant: I do not quite understand your answer about chemists. You notice that chemists occupy a peculiar position in the Bill; they are not in the schedule and they are not exempt!—You do not expect them to keep open, but you would allow them to serve.

Do you approve of the provision in the Bill?—Yes; but if there is any objection, and the Bill is going to be lost on that account, I should say exclude them.

Put them in the schedule?—Yes; if the opposition from that quarter were sufficiently strong to endanger the Bill.

Councillor Jameson, representing the same union, was asked by Mr. Frye: Chemists; would you exempt them?—I would sooner exempt chemists than tobacconists: they are more necessary.

Chemists sell all kinds of things nowadays, do not they?—Yes; I think they should not be exempted, except under certain conditions.

Mr. Flint (also a representative of the Scottish Union) put in a return of a plebiscite of the retail traders of the city of Glasgow on the question, "Are you in favour of early closing being secured permanently by Act of Parliament?" from which it appeared that out of 262 chemists, 191 voted *yea*, 34 *nay*, and 37 declined to reply. Other trades showed a somewhat similar proportion.

He was asked by Mr. Frye: And then as to the chemists, nowadays they sell almost everything!—No doubt they sell a good many more things than they used, I dare say.

Would you prohibit the sale of the other things except dispensing medicines in these shops?—I think medicines only should be dispensed while the other shopkeepers are closed.

Dr. Percy Kidd gave medical evidence. Sir John Lubbock, examining him, said: I should like to direct your attention to the clause in the Bill which relates to chemists, and to ask you whether you think that clause would obviate any inconvenience as regards chemists?—That seems to me a very desirable arrangement.

Do you think it would meet the case?—I think it would.

By Sir Bundell Maple: Could you define it. Clause 9 says, "A pharmaceutical chemist and druggist shall not be liable to any fine under this Act for supplying medicines, drugs, or medical appliances after the hour appointed by an order made under this Act for the closing of shops; but this section shall not be deemed to authorise a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to keep open shop after the said hour." How would you limit the things that they are to sell; all sorts of things are sold, such as brushes, rubbers, and hot-water bottles?—It would be difficult to define it exactly.

It is urgent if a medical man requires a patient to have at once a bottle of eau de Cologne, is it not?—Yes, it is very difficult to define it exactly.

A brother-in-law of mine, who is a doctor, told me the other day that he rang up a chemist at 2 o'clock in the morning for a bottle of eau de Cologne for a patient. That would be considered a drug, would it not?—Yes, if he thought it necessary. That would have to be left to the doctor.

But who is to certify that the chemist is right in supplying; must it be under a doctor's order, or can any friend of a patient who is very ill go and ask for anything in a druggist's shop?—I do not feel competent to answer that. It seems to me to be a practical detail; but I think it ought to be possible for people to get anything that is urgently required at any time of the day.

And by anybody?—Yes, by anybody. You might not be able to get at the doctor to certify; he might have gone away.

By the Chairman: If anything was urgently required of that character I presume it would be because it was ordered by a doctor?—Yes.

By Mr. Corbett: As a matter of fact, chemists, after they close their shops, are at present able to be got at by a night-bell, or something of that kind, are they not?—Yes.

So that I suppose your impression would be, if the hour of closing were fixed under this Bill, the chemist would comply with an urgent demand as at present, would he not?—Just so.

No new difficulty in working would arise, would it?—I do not think so.

By Dr. Farquharson: The chemist is something like the medical man; he must sacrifice his own convenience a little bit for the convenience of the public, I suppose?—Yes.

If a man is knocked up in the middle of the night to supply a bottle of eau de Cologne, at all events he is not

sitting in his shop, he is in bed enjoying the pleasures of sleep, and he goes back to bed when he has sold the bottle?—Quite so.

Which is different, is it not, to a man staying up all night to meet the demands of a casual customer?—Yes.

Would this be a fair way of putting it: it is not the actual work of people in shops, but having to be there and standing about and sitting about in bad air; it is the long hours which is the injurious part of it?—Quite so, the prolonged tension.

Not the actual strain upon their minds from working in the shops, but the strain upon their bodies through being there under unfavourable conditions?—Probably both, I should think.

By the Chairman: At any rate, speaking as a medical man, would you be satisfied with that clause as it stands?—I must say I should; but I have not had much experience in reading legal documents and drafts.

Dr. W. Chapman Greig was also asked by the Chairman: I wish to ask you one question with regard to chemists. We have put a clause into the Bill authorising the chemists after hours to sell medical drugs and medical-appliances as they do now, by means of the night-bell; do you think that that would meet any possible inconvenience that might otherwise arise to the public from including chemists in the Bill?—I am sure it would.

Mr. A. C. Wootton called in, and examined by the Chairman: You are the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST newspaper?—Yes.

You have paid a great deal of attention to this subject?—Yes, some.

For some years now?—Yes.

When this Bill was first drafted it was thought that it might be desirable to exclude the chemists on the ground of their trade standing in a different position from that of others, but you yourself suggested, I think, that there was no necessity for taking that course, and you issued a circular inquiring the opinion of the chemists throughout the country?—I think I asked you, first of all, what your reason was for excluding them. I had no feeling in my own mind one way or the other.

And the result of our conversation was that you issued a circular to the trade generally throughout the kingdom; would you, if you have it on record, inform us what the result of that inquiry was?—Yes; we issued 10,000 voting-papers throughout the United Kingdom, that covering pretty fairly the whole of the chemists and druggists in the United Kingdom, and the result was that out of the 10,000 we had 2,227 votes; of these 1,330 were in favour of compulsory closing, 734 against it, and 163 neutral. That was at the end of 1886.

You have now, I believe, issued another circular in certain towns?—I have.

Which towns did you select for inquiry?—Liverpool, Birmingham, and Brighton.

You thought that Liverpool, Birmingham, and Brighton might be taken as fairly representative of the views of the trade throughout the country?—Yes, fairly typical.

And will you kindly state to the Committee what the result of that inquiry has been?—We issued postcards addressed to ourselves on which they were asked to state, either, "I am opposed to the principle of the above Bill," or, "I am in favour of the principle of the above Bill."

Viscount Cranborne: "The above Bill" being this Bill?—The Shop-hours (Early-closing) Bill.

Chairman: I think you stated in your circular the provisions of the Bill?—We sent a reprint of the Bill and a postcard with the request that they would put on it either "I am opposed to the principle of the Bill," or "I am in favour of the principle of the Bill." We sent 206 to Liverpool, 205 to Birmingham, and 71 to Brighton; that was as near as we could get them the whole of the chemists in business in those towns. The replies up to this morning have shown the following results: Liverpool, 106 for, 10 against, 3 neutral; Birmingham, 101 for, 11 against, 6 neutral; Brighton, 36 for, 6 against, 3 neutral.

That makes 243 in favour?—243 in favour, 27 against, and 12 neutral. Besides, at the same time in the journal we suggested that people in other places might, if they

would, express their opinions to us, and within the last week or ten days we have received 43 letters or postcards in favour of the Bill, and 3 against it.

And the readers of your paper have had the subject of the Bill called to their attention more than once?—Yes.

So you think if they had felt strongly against it they would probably have communicated with you on the subject?—I should think so.

Do you think that we might take it that these answers in all probability fairly represent the views of the trade generally throughout the country?—I cannot see any reason why they should not.

And by the use of the night-bell, in your opinion, the provision with regard to the power of selling after hours meets any difficulty with regard to the selling of medicines after the shop is shut?—Yes.

You do not think that there would be any inconvenience either to the public or to the chemist if this Bill were adopted?—I do not wish to speak as an advocate either way; I am merely conveying the votes that we have. I do not feel that I am in a position to express an opinion on the Bill.

At any rate you have no suggestion to make with regard to the clause dealing with your business?—No.

Viscount Cranborne: Have your Society considered the provisions of this Bill?—I represent no society.

Then have you no opinion to give the Committee as to the operation of the clauses of the Bill?—There is Clause 5, which compels a shop where two or more trades are carried on to close entirely if any one of its trades has to close; as that stands, I think it is quite impossible to carry it out.

Does that affect the chemists?—It would affect chemists in this way: suppose two-thirds of the chemists were to vote for the Bill, it seems to me that would force all grocers to close, because they all sell drugs more or less.

So far as the chemists overlap the grocers they would have to vote together?—Yes; but then it would follow with drapers and nearly all other trades; the drapers largely sell patent medicines now.

What part of England do you know best, or are you a Londoner?—I have lived in London for a good many years.

It has been suggested by other witnesses that, as a matter of fact, all the trades generally close at about the same time; that public opinion in favour of early closing is about the same for all trades in a particular locality?—Perhaps so.

Supposing, as a matter of fact, it should be found that the chemists and druggists and grocers decide to close earlier on different days?—The effect of this Bill would be to make a compulsory closing.

On another point, has your attention been drawn to Clause 9, which deals specially with the chemists?—Yes.

It says in that clause that a chemist "shall not be liable to any fine under this Act for supplying medicines, drugs," &c., "but this section shall not be deemed to authorise a pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist to keep open shop after the said hour"; what is your conception of keeping open shop; what is meant by those words?—I should say that either the front door is closed and they have to apply at a side door, or that they have to ring at the front door.

But in any case I suppose that the drugs and medicines would be sold in the shop?—Oh, yes.

Therefore in that sense the shop would be opened for medicines and drugs to be sold there?—Yes.

And a customer having come in to ask for a rhubarb pill might also buy other things, I suppose?—When he got in.

Would he have to say at the door I want to buy a rhubarb pill?—No, I should think not; but in chemists' shops there is a great difference in the amount of night business done.

Anybody might buy anything they liked?—If the chemist chooses to sell it.

And on Sundays?—And on Sundays.

Any chemist could supply goods which were not medicine even though this clause were to become law?—Yes.

What is the advantage of the law when anybody could break it if he likes?—The clause might be taken advantage of in that way. It would be possible to put in a clause to prevent that, but I do not think it would be practicable if a man once gets in the shop to prevent him buying something else.

I was once in Edinburgh on Sunday, and wanted some tooth-powder, and I bought it. The shop was what you

would call not open; would a clause in this Bill prevent that?—How do you mean "not open"?

It had shutters.—Did you ring at the door, may I ask?

No; I opened the door and went straight in, and said, "Can you give me tooth-powder?" Under this clause, would that be prohibited?—That is a question for the Court to decide; probably that clause would cover it.

I mean, is there any machinery for preventing, or any possibility of preventing, such a state of things, even supposing it did pass?—I should think not.

What is the use of the clause at all?—Because it would prevent the chemist from having his shop widely open, and evidently inviting customers, as at present. When you went to that shop in Edinburgh, for instance, you had to open the door.

So I have in winter in all shops.—It depends upon how it is closed; but if the gas is burning, and the shop is evidently doing business, you cannot call that closed.

There is really no coercive power in this clause at all, as a matter of fact; I do not mean theoretically, but in practice?—I see a distinction between a shop open and a shop not open.

There is no coercive power, no possibility under the clause to control a chemist who desired to break the law?—Not under that clause.

I will ask another question: Suppose we take the case of a chemist who desires to obey the law, how is he to know where the line is to be drawn between drugs and medical appliances and other things which chemists sell; how is he to know that; is there a broad distinction between eau de Cologne, for instance, and drugs?—No. Your tooth-powder would have been a drug; I think they would have considered it so.

And a tooth-brush, is that a medical appliance?—Yes.

In fact you would probably agree with me that there would be a necessity for more definition in this clause if it is to work at all. Acid drops are sold by some chemists, jujubes by nearly all; are they drugs?—I think under that clause the chemist would sell them, and if he fairly closed his shop, if you had to go to the side door (or if the man has not a side door of course you must go to the front door), he would not be breaking the law.

At any rate if he had done that he would have complied with the Act?—Yes.

Chairman: Would you look at Clause 9 of the Bill; the honourable member asked you whether you did not think that practically that would not be coercive. But Clause 9 is entirely a relaxing clause?—Evidently.

The object of Clause 9 is that whereas any other shopkeeper selling anything after a certain time would be liable to a fine, the chemist is exempted if he sells medicine or medical appliances?—Yes.

Therefore Clause 9 is not a coercive clause, but a relaxing clause, so far as a chemist is concerned?—I think so.

And though there might be a border-line on which it is difficult to say whether a thing is a drug or a luxury, do you consider that there would be no practical difficulty of importance arising out of it all?—I think a chemist would read this clause as allowing him to sell practically everything in his shop; that is what a chemist might think; I do not say that is what a judge might think.

But do you think that there would be any great practical difficulty arising from allowing chemists to sell drugs and medical appliances after hours?—No, not in the cases of chemists who do a really pharmaceutical business. There might in the case of chemists who are really more grocers than chemists, and there are such.

But you do not think that the business would be of a magnitude to interfere with the general operation of the law?—No.

In that case there might be a theoretical difficulty, but not a practical one?—I should think it would not be a practical difficulty.

Mr. Cameron Corbett: Do you think that chemists are practically thoroughly acquainted with the distinction between closing the shop, except for having the night-bell, and having the shop open?—Yes; I think they have a clear idea of what that means.

And having a perfectly clear idea of the distinction between closing the shop and being able to give medicines on an emergency and having the shop open their answers imply

that they think it would be a very good thing if they were compelled to close their shop at a certain hour?—Their vote seems to imply that.

Mr. H. L. W. Larson: You have spoken of the canvass you took on a previous Bill?—On Sir John Lubbock's previous Bill.

In that canvass you had only a bare majority of the votes given in favour of the Bill?—1,330 against 734.

With a certain number of neutrals?—163.

Out of 10,000?—Those were the answers we got.

In the last case you sent out a polling paper with regard to the principle of the Bill, did you not?—Yes.

You did not define the principle?—No, we sent with it the provisions of the Bill, and at the same time a short article commenting on it.

It is possible, is it not, that anybody reading that paper may have imagined that the principle was closing the shops earlier than at present?—It is not possible if he read it.

What would you define the principle of the Bill to be?—The power of coercion.

You did not state that, did you?—Yes.

I understood you to say the only question was, "Are you in favour of the principle of the Bill?"—No, that was the vote on the card that they sent back to us; "I am opposed," or "I am in favour of the principles of the Bill," but that was the article published with it (*producing the same*).

Did you in any way define what you considered the principle of the Bill to be?—Yes, we did; we did it in our previous notes and in this note too.

Chairman: Did you send a reprint of the Bill?—Yes, a reprint of the Bill.

Mr. H. L. W. Larson: You are in favour of closing chemists' shops absolutely at a certain hour?—No, I did not say I was in favour of that.

You are not in favour of Clause 9 as it stands in the Bill?—Yes.

And do you think that would be sufficient to give the necessary facilities for buying drugs and medical appliances?—I think so. I am neither opposed to it nor in favour of it, but, as editor of the journal, I merely state the result of the vote that we took.

Do you consider that any difficulty would arise to the public from closing chemists' shops, or putting up the shutters at a certain time?—I do not see why so long as it was a reasonable time.

Of course, prescriptions have to be made up at any hour?—Yes, Clause 9 would allow that.

Would things go on just as they are now?—Well, it is to be hoped that they would get a little more leisure at night, that is all—the proprietors and assistants.

But if prescriptions could be made up, if Clause 9 would enable that to be done, where would the difference come in?—At present in large shops, where several assistants are kept, one stays in after the shop is closed, one or more if it is a large business, and so they would have to do under any circumstances.

That is my question; I really wanted to know what you thought would be the difference?—The general public would not come into the shop at those late hours.

But you say that they would have to keep, perhaps, two assistants specially for the night-bell?—They would have to keep someone in always where there is a large prescription business.

Chairman: If there were several assistants they would all be let out except one?—Yes; or in larger businesses more than one.

Mr. Tenant: Is it the fact now that there is always someone on the premises of a chemist's and druggist's shop, even at night, ready to answer the night-bell?—Not invariably.

But most of us have had experience of going out late at night for something we want for a sick person; you can nearly always get into a chemist's shop?—In a large chemist's shop; but there are many where you cannot get in.

You think there are many where it is impossible to get anything late at night?—There are many where no one lives on the premises.

So that, so far as that point is concerned, you do not think that the passage of this Bill would make any alteration in the existing practice?—I presume if it had any effect at all

it would make a fixed time for closing; that would be a difference.

What you might call partial closing. From your answers to Lord Cranborne I understood you did not think that the door would be shut any more than the door of this room is shut; you would always have somebody there?—Generally, they would have to ring a bell. Generally, the assistant is in a private room; he is not at work in the shop after the closing hours, and a customer has to ring a bell and fetch him to the door.

That is the practice at night after a certain time?—Yes.

And that would be the practice after the closing hour fixed by the Bill: is that so?—I presume so.

Now, to go to another point, have you experience chiefly of London or of any other towns also?—Yes, but it is a long while ago since I had experience in the country.

Then do you consider that this Bill is required by the people in the country, or is its application more required for London and large towns?—There are some localities where it would not be suitable at all.

Then you imagine, I suppose, that in those places the requisite two-thirds majority could not be obtained?—No, I am confident of that. For instance, a chemist wrote to me from somewhere near Piccadilly pointing out how impossible it would be to close early round there. It is pretty obvious that they do a lot of business at night, and I presume the chemists there would not propose it.

Do you think that applies to any other trade in the same area?—I should think so. I am not an authority on other trades; but I should think it would.

You only speak for chemists and druggists?—Yes.

Then, do you think that might apply to some particular districts in the richer parts of other large cities—Glasgow, Liverpool, or Manchester?—No, I am speaking of this district as a district where people when they come out of theatres often buy things; at any rate, it is the fact that in the theatre district of London, as I may call it, there is a good deal of shopping done late at night, buying eau de Cologne, perhaps, and I do not know what; not much in the way of medicine.

London has no monopoly of theatres; there are other towns with theatres, and the principle might be applicable to such towns?—It might, only in those cases, if it were so, I presume there would not be a two-thirds majority in favour of closing.

Still, it is possible that there might be a two-thirds majority, if you had a very large area which included not only the theatre district, but a larger district; is that possible?—Yes. That question of area is, of course, an important one.

What is your view of the question of area?—I have not formed any view.

For the purposes of London, for instance, have you formed any opinion?—Generally, I should say that the shops in the theatre district require to be open longer than in the City, for instance.

What do you mean by the theatre district; you have theatres in Sloane Square and the Strand, and you have the Surrey Theatre, that is a considerable area; are you going to make that all one?—I am speaking of the Strand and round about Leicester Square.

You think that that ought to be all one area, the parts in and around the Strand and Leicester Square?—I am scarcely prepared to define an area, but obviously an Act of this kind which applied to one part of London would not do for another altogether. The East-end and the West-end have different habits.

And the local authority would have to say what the area shall be?—Yes.

And the local authority may have other things to do and not have formed an opinion on that question; how do you suggest getting over that difficulty?—I think I could draw up an area map of London if I were required to do so which would be fairly reasonable.

Supposing you did that you would have to have certain streets to bound certain areas?—Yes, there would be difficulties. There would be sure to be.

You admit that there would be difficulties?—Yes.

You think that possibly some hardships might be created by one trade shutting earlier in one area than in the other,

letting the shops on one side of the street be open when the others were closed?—It is quite possible.

But do you think it would really be a great hardship or not?—I really cannot express an opinion as to what would result.

Would the chemists, so far as you know, resent very much having to close their shops at an earlier hour on one side of the street than those on the other?—Yes; I think every individual who objected to close would resent being forced to close.

Even though he might have voted in favour of early closing?—I suppose he would not vote in favour of early closing if he were not prepared to go with the majority in early closing. I should think that any of these men who voted with us in favour of the principle of the Bill would be ready to vote in the two-thirds majority.

Having voted in the two-thirds majority, presumably he would loyally abide by that decision when it was arrived at?—Yes.

Do you think he would resent having to close his shop when the man opposite was not compelled to close his?—If that occurred, I suppose the two-thirds majority would dwindle down, and the coercion would be withdrawn.

In other words, there would not be a two-thirds majority?—I do not think so.

Still, you have to have a trial; you cannot tell without that?—No.

I mean the first time this vote is taken it is an experiment?—Quite so.

And it is conceivable that such a state of things as we have been discussing should occur?—Yes.

And that there might be hardships?—That there might be complaints and difficulties.

And you have not got any suggestion to make to the Committee by which that might be overcome?—No.

Dr. Farguharson: Are you in favour of reconsidering from time to time the decision of the locality about early closing—that is to say, if you got a two-thirds majority in favour of early closing to-day, would you be inclined to reconsider it to-morrow or the day following if the necessity arose?—Within a reasonable time, yes.

If you found it did not work then you could go back and take another vote?—Certainly.

Then I understand that, speaking generally, the chemists and druggists are in favour of earlier closing?—It appears so from the votes that we took.

Are their hours oppressive and long?—Yes.

Would you say that the business of a chemist and druggist was one that involved a great deal of strain on the attention of those engaged in it?—Yes.

And that is one reason why you think they ought to get relief of that sort?—Yes.

Would it be a fair way of putting it, that according to your plan, in place of a shop having twenty assistants working on Sundays, or very late hours on Mondays and Tuesdays, you would have only one or two, and thereby eighteen would get relief?—We would only employ after hours the number necessary to meet cases of emergency.

In fact, your position is very much like that of a medical man?—Yes; very much.

And you are liable to be called upon on an emergency by the public?—Yes.

And under those conditions you have to have one man waiting on guard, if I may put it in that way?—Yes.

It is not necessary that he should sit in the shop waiting to serve the noble Lord with tooth-powder or eau de Cologne?—No.

He might be upstairs or in a hack shop with a newspaper?—Yes.

And then the door would be ajar, or in some places, I think you say, people would have to ring a bell?—Yes, in most cases.

That is like what it is in medical practice; the doctor is inside and liable to be summoned?—Yes. After the chemist has closed his shop he does not wish customers to come; they are rather a nuisance.

Now, how would this Bill affect the practice of medical men who keep what is called an open surgery, which is very common in England; would a medical man, keeping an open surgery and supplying his own drugs, be obliged under

the Bill to shut in accordance with the two thirds majority?—I suppose so.

Sir Francis Powell: How do the hours of chemists' shops with regard to their closing compare with the hours of other shops?—I should think they are one or two hours later on the average.

What is the reason of that extension of hours?—I think it is an old tradition that a chemist ought to be open later.

Is that done with a view to the purely pharmaceutical business?—It is difficult to say how it has grown up. There is, as you know, a certain demand for medicines at night as well as in the daytime, and some chemists prefer to keep their shops open rather than to have this night-bell ringing. If one does, another feels he has to.

And keeping the shop open for an hour or two will prevent interruption at a later hour?—It is thought so.

Is that the view of the trade?—It is a very old system, the keeping of chemists' shops open so late. I should not like to say how it grew up.

Do you find that the custom of combining other trades with the trade of a chemist is growing or not growing?—The system is growing of other traders selling drugs and medicines, but I do not think that the system of chemists selling groceries or such goods is growing.

Dr. Farquharson: A country grocer now keeps a pharmaceutical assistant, does he not?—A few large ones do, and those that have formed themselves into companies.

Sir Francis Powell: Do chemists open later than other shops?—In the morning do you mean? No, about the same time.

Chairman: You published an article on the subject of early closing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of April 20?—Yes.

Will you hand it in?—Yes.

Mr. H. L. W. Lawson: I see in the article you question the majority in the Bill, and you say, "Perhaps two-thirds is not a large enough majority, at all events to begin with." It is open to doubt whether in a town where there are fifteen chemists ten of these should have the power to coerce the other five?—At all events to begin with.

That was sent out with the polling-cards?—Yes.

Then, of course, the principle of the Bill must allow a great latitude to those voting?—That is why I say that we did explain the principle of the Bill. I regard the principle of the Bill as being the power to enforce early closing.

Chairman: You also sent, as I understand, the Bill itself?—Yes; we sent the Bill, all except the one or two clauses, like the date of coming into operation.

All the important clauses, I mean?—All the important clauses.

And you think, therefore, that they perfectly understood what the general proposals of the Bill are?—They must have understood.

As regards the areas, the Bill leaves the question of areas very much to the shopkeepers themselves and the local authorities?—Yes.

Do you not think it better to leave the matter in that way rather than to attempt to define the exact areas by Act of Parliament?—I feel that that question of areas is a difficulty, and must be a difficulty.

It is a difficulty in any case?—In any case.

Do you think it would be impossible in an Act of Parliament, particularly in the case of London, to define the areas?—Yes.

Therefore, you approve of the way in which that question is dealt with by the Bill?—Yes.

CHARGE AGAINST A PROMINENT HUNGARIAN DRUGGIST.—Friedrich Detsinyi, one of the principal druggists in Budapest, who has been at the head of a large firm for many years, and was believed to be a rich man, and eminently respectable, has been arrested on a charge of felony. It is alleged that Mr. Detsinyi was the ringleader of a band of men employed in various wholesale firms of Budapest, especially in the chemical-works of Strobenitz. Detsinyi would constantly send orders for small quantities of cheap drugs to these firms, when his accomplices substituted valuable goods for those ordered. It is said that this system has been carried on for at least three years, and that the value of the stolen goods exceeds 10,000L.

Business Changes.

MR. DAVIES, chemist, has reopened the business of Mr. Pidduck, at 94 Harrow Road, London, W.

MR. R. P. ROWE, late of Tue Brook and Old Swan, Liverpool, has purchased a business in Chesterfield.

MR. GEORGE GOSS has purchased the chemist's business of Mr. Fuller, 130 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

MR. HUGHES has purchased the business of Messrs. G. J. R. Parkes & Co., 28 Circus Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

MR. EDMUND HULME, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business of Mr. Jewell, Oxford Street, Liverpool.

THE SUSSEX CO-OPERATIVE DRUG COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to open a new branch in the Lewes Road, Brighton.

MESSRS. H. MORRELL, ink-makers, have removed from 86 Hatton Garden to 67-69 Artillery Street, Bermondsey, S.E.

MR. COLWILL, of Dorking and elsewhere, has purchased the chemist's business of Messrs. Barry & Phillips, at the Broadway, Ealing, W.

MESSRS. PARKES & CO. (LIMITED), Princes Street, Oxford Street, W., have closed the above chemist's business, and are opening one in High Street, Kensington, W.

MR. R. T. LINTON, chemist, has removed from the shop occupied by him for several years in South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, to a shop at the corner of Bristo Street and Marshall Street, Edinburgh.

MR. J. H. ALLAN, formerly pharmacist to the Royal Infirmary, has opened the premises 45 Walton Vale, Liverpool. He has also purchased the business of Mr. Geldart, 23 Netherfield Road, Liverpool.

MR. SEYMOUR, of Wimborne, has just completed some additions to his premises, making his shop now one of the best fitted in the district. The work has been executed by Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

MR. J. T. BUTTERWORTH has purchased the business of the Burnley Wood Drug Company at 175 Oxford Road, Burnley. He has also purchased the business of the late Mr. Thomas Evans, 24 Manchester Road, Burnley.

THE PLYMOUTH CO-OPERATIVE DRUG COMPANY'S stores, Plymouth (Mr. W. F. Goodwin, proprietor), have recently been enlarged, and handsomely refitted with the York Glass Company's patent phototype recess-labelled bottles.

MR. CUTHBERT WILKS, chemist and druggist, 191 High Street, Lincoln, has retired after close upon seventy years of active business life. Messrs. John Kemp & Co., of Cornhill, Lincoln, have purchased his stock, goodwill, prescription and recipe books.

MR. JOHN LOCKERBIE has lately started business as a chemist and druggist at Nith Place, Dumfries. The premises are neatly fitted up with mahogany wall-fixtures, with mirror backs, and the York Glass Company's patent phototype recess-labelled bottles.

MR. FRANCIS GRIFFITH, of Chichester, has transformed his old inconvenient shop-front into a handsome modern one, with up-to-date windows, plate-glass shelving, and all the latest improvements. Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson designed and executed the work.

MR. JAMES FARR, of 10 Crown Street, Halifax, has sold his business to Mr. W. S. Thompson, A.P.S., who has managed Mr. W. C. Hebdon's retail business at Northgate, Halifax, for fourteen years. He will carry on the business he has now taken under the old name.

BILL NYE was not a striking success when he came to London, and we are not sure about this joke of his being different. He is afraid that the pleasant relations existing between him and his brother millionaire Vanderbilt, whose "ranch" in North Carolina adjoins his, are to be interrupted, and a feud begun which will rival the celebrated Mellin's "feud."

Legal Reports.

ADULTERATION CASES.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

At the Birkenhead Police Court, on July 5, Joseph Trantom, grocer, 53 Oxton Road, Birkenhead, was charged with having, on May 22, sold a certain drug—to wit, cream of tartar—which was adulterated with carbonate of soda. Mr. J. C. Bromfield, deputy town clerk, prosecuted, and stated that on the date mentioned a quantity of cream of tartar was bought from defendant. On analysis it was found that the cream of tartar contained as much as 15 per cent. of carbonate of soda, a substance of a very different character and much lower value. Mr. Dawson, inspector of food and drugs, proved the purchase of the cream of tartar. For the defence, defendant's manager stated that a small quantity of carbonate of soda had become mixed by mistake with the cream of tartar, the two substances being very much alike in appearance. There was no intention to defraud the public in any way. The Bench imposed a fine of 1s. and 17s. costs.

WHITE-WINE VINEGAR.

At Stoke-on-Trent County Petty Sessions, Mr. Richard Holt, chemist and druggist, Liverpool Road, Stoke-on-Trent, was summoned, on July 5, for selling white-wine vinegar not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded, on May 13. Inspector Knight stated that the sample was adulterated with acetic acid, and a fine of 40s. and costs was imposed.

Bankruptcy Reports.

THE COMBINED SOAP COMPANY, Hawkin's Street, Hulme, and THE EGERTON COLOUR AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Hargreaves Street, Hulme, Manchester.

At the Manchester Bankruptcy Court on July 8, before Mr. Registrar Atkinson, an application was made by Mr. Edgar, on behalf of the above companies, that the receiving order which had been made against them might be annulled. Mr. Edgar said the Court had had an affidavit by the Official Receiver's accountant that, so far as he knew, all debts had been discharged or were provided for. But it was thought that an affidavit would have to be obtained from Mr. W. H. Horton, the only person included in the receiving order who had any knowledge of the business, though, under advice, he had declined to swear it. He had, however, appeared before the Court on subpoena in order that his evidence that all the debts of which he had any knowledge had been paid might be taken. Mr. Horton gave evidence to this effect, and the Registrar granted the rescinding order.

Re ALEXANDER MITCHELL, 12 Falcon Avenue, Aldersgate Street, E.C., Agent to Borax-manufacturers.

AN application for this bankrupt's order of discharge was made to Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court on July 5.

Mr. E. Leadam Hough, Official Receiver, reported that the bankrupt failed last April with ranking liabilities 666l. 1s. 9d. and no assets whatever. From 1886 to 1893, with the exception of a short interval in 1888, the bankrupt and a partner carried on business as food-preservative manufacturers, but differences which resulted in litigation arose, and the partnership was dissolved as from August 11, 1893. Since the dissolution the bankrupt had acted as agent on commission for a firm of borax-manufacturers, and for the purpose of the agency he had an office at Falcon Avenue. On taking the accounts of his late partnership, the bankrupt was found liable to pay to the partner 566l. 1s. 9d., representing overdrawings and interest. That sum, together with 100l. owing to his solicitor, comprised the whole of the indebtedness. The only offence reported by the Official

Receiver was that the assets were not equal in value to 10s. in the pound on the unsecured debts.

Mr. Mellor, on behalf of the bankrupt, asked the Court to grant his client a discharge subject to his consenting to judgment for a small amount.

The learned Registrar held that it was not a case for granting an order of discharge subject to judgment being entered against the bankrupt. Had the latter offered to set aside any portion of his future income for the benefit of his creditors, he would have made an order subject to that condition. No such offer, however, had been made, and the discharge would consequently have to be suspended for two years.

Order entered accordingly.

Re FRANCIS KEALL, 33 High Street, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, Chemist, Druggist, and Dentist.

THE first meeting of creditors in this failure was held at Barnstaple on July 10 to receive the Official Receiver's report. The receiving-order was made on June 26, and debtor has filed a statement of affairs which shows unsecured liabilities, 1,807l. 19s. 7d.; fully secured, 97l. 11s. 8d. (estimated value of security, 100%). The assets consist of cash in hand, 5s. 6d.; stock-in-trade, fixtures, utensils, &c., 200l.; household furniture, 31l. 12s.; other property making the assets, after deducting preferential claims, 323l. 17s. 3½d. The debtor states that he commenced business in 1873 without any capital. The business had been formerly carried on by his brother, and was purchased by the debtor for 1,000l. This sum is still due. The debtor attributes his failure to want of capital, and states that he first became aware of his insolvency two years ago. He has kept a day-book, ledger, bought-ledger, an account of takings and cash payments. At the date of the receiving-order the Sheriff was in possession under an execution, but withdrew on notice. An order for summary administration of the estate has been granted. The Official Receiver is of opinion that the assets are under the value of 300l. The deficiency is not accounted for. The following is a list of creditors:—

| | Unsecured. | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----|----|---------|
| Barron, Harveys & Co., London | .. | .. | .. | 74 2 9 |
| Bridgman, J., Ilfracombe | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |
| Dornat & Co., Barnstaple | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |
| Evans, Gadd & Co., Exeter | .. | .. | .. | 46 5 3 |
| Heaton, Smith & Co., Bristol | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |
| Keall, A. S., Ilfracombe | .. | .. | .. | 50 0 0 |
| Meggeson & Co., London | .. | .. | .. | 14 18 7 |
| Silverlock, London | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |
| Slade, King & Langridge, Ilfracombe | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |
| Stewart, D., Fremington | .. | .. | .. | 1,535 |
| Vickery, G., Ilfracombe | .. | .. | .. | 10 0 0 |

Fully Secured.

| | |
|---|---------|
| National Provincial Bank of England, Ilfracombe | 97 11 8 |
|---|---------|

Preferential.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Chorley, Mrs., Jamaica | 15 0 0 |
|------------------------|--------|

Re CHARLES FLETCHER, 44 Ilkeston Road, lately residing and trading at 46 Alfreton Road, Nottingham, Chemist's and Druggist's Assistant, formerly Chemist and Druggist.

A MEETING of creditors in this failure was held at the office of the Official Receiver, Nottingham, on July 5. The liabilities are stated at 102l. 4s. 9d., the deficiency being 88l. 4s. 9d. The Official Receiver's observations were as follows:—"The debtor was adjudicated bankrupt on his own petition. He states that he commenced business as a chemist and druggist in 1875 on borrowed capital, and that he traded until April, 1891, when he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors and discontinued business. Since the last-mentioned date he has been employed as a chemist's and druggist's assistant, and is now living in lodgings in the house of his daughter, 44 Ilkeston Road, Nottingham. The bankrupt states that the 14l. deposited with his solicitor for the costs of the petition was borrowed from his brother, who is entered in the statement of affairs as a creditor in respect of this sum. With this exception the debts in the statement of affairs appear to have been con-

tracted prior to the assignment for the benefit of creditors above referred to. The bankrupt's deficiency account is as follows:—Wages as chemist's assistant, 52 weeks at 30s., 78/-; deficiency as per statement of affairs, 88/- 4s. 9d.—166/- 4s. 9d. Excess of liabilities over assets on June 19, 1894, 88/- 4s. 9d.; household expenses since June 19, 1894, of self, wife, and one child (apprentice), 65/- 14s.; payments made during the present year to creditors who did not assent to the deed of assignment of April 23, 1891, 11/-; insurance premiums as per sheet H, 1/- 6s.—166/- 4s. 9d. The insurance premiums refer to a policy for 18/- effected June 25, 1894, at a premium of 6d. per week, which is of no value to the estate." A quorum was not present, and the matter was adjourned.

Gazette.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Coleman, E., and Kitchin, J. E., under the style of E. Coleman & Kitchin, Ropemaker Street, E.C., veterinary surgeons and farriers.

Mitchell, H., and Boyce, H. C., under the style of Mitchell & Boyce, Woodgrange Road, Forest Gate, E., chemists and druggists.

Nicoll, T. V., and Powell, H. E., under the style of Messrs. Nicoll & Powell, Upper Clapton, N.E., surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Pickering, G. T., and Leonard, H. S., under the style of Pickering & Leonard, York and Flaxton, Yorkshire, veterinary surgeons, &c.

Purnell, R., and Bateman, F. J. B., under the style of Purnell & Bateman, Wells, surgeons and general medical practitioners.

Waddell, M., and Kinnear, J., under the style of Waddell, Kinnear & Co., Sheffield, artificial limb, truss and surgical-appliance makers.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1883 AND 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Keetch, Simeon Edward, and Howarth, Robert Scowcroft, trading as Keetch & Co., Ottery St. Mary, brush-manufacturers.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Malley, Abraham Cowley, Munslow, late Aston Munslow, Salop, physician, surgeon, and apothecary.

Millar, John Patterson, and Russell, Frederick Ernest, Margate, chemists and grocery sundriesmen, co-partners in trade.

ORDERS MADE ON APPLICATIONS FOR DISCHARGE.

Clements, Robert George, trading as R. G. Clements & Son, Norfolk Road, Dalston, N.E., late Jewry Street, E.C., drug-merchant—discharge suspended for two years, ending June 13, 1897.

Saunders, Thomas Bealy, and Saunders, Ashby Varley, trading as Saunders & Saunders, Cleckheaton, chemical-manufacturers—discharge suspended for two years, ending June 11, 1897.

Personalities.

PROFESSOR MENDELÉEFF, the eminent chemist, will leave St. Petersburg for London in August next, in connection with the work of making standards of Russian weights and measures, which is now being executed in the British capital.

PROFESSOR OTTO A. WALL, of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy (a regular reader of this journal), offered a prize to the best student in his class of pharmacognosy, and the examiners awarded it to his son, Otto A. Wall, jun. The *proxime accessit* got one too.

DR. D. H. ATTFIELD, M.A., Cantab., English Quarantine Medical Officer of the Egyptian Government at Suez, and who last year during the Mecca Pilgrimage months filled the post of Sub-director of the Quarantine Camp at El Tor, has this year, during the similar period, been appointed the Chief Director of the extra-Egyptian Camp at Ras Mallap. Dr. Attfield is the son of the editor of the British Pharmacopœia.

MR. GILBERT CHRISTY, son of Mr. Thos. Christy, of 25 Lime Street, E.C., who left for Brazil in October last, has just returned quite restored to health. He has done a good deal of exploring in the wilder parts in the country, and has

brought back, we hear, a fine collection of "new commercial plants and drugs."

At the meeting of the Holborn Board of Guardians, on Wednesday evening, the Clerk read a letter from the Local Government Board giving sanction to an annuity of 26/- being paid by the Guardians to Mr. R. J. Pattinson, until recently the dispenser at the Highgate Infirmary. Mr. Pattinson was thirteen years in the employ of the Union.

MR. GEORGE T. FULFORD, on returning to Brockville, Canada, was sought out by a local newspaper man, and made to talk about his Parisian experience, and how the "pink pills for pale people" are going along, or, as the reporter put it:—"How do you find business all round?" "Pretty good," said Mr. Fulford. "We have sold in the past twelve months a little over two million three hundred and sixty thousand boxes of pink pills. If all the pills were turned out into a heap, and a person set to count them, working ten hours a day, and six days a week, the job would take—I have reckoned it—four years, twenty-one days, six hours, and forty minutes, counting at the rate of one hundred a minute. Or, reckoning it another way, it means about a hundred and fifty-seven pills for each minute of the twelve months occupied in selling them." There were other startling statistics of a similar nature, and then the conversation turned upon the composition of the pills, and Mr. Fulford's efforts to improve them. In this connection he mentioned a curious fact. When he went to Paris last winter he placed the formula and a supply of pink pills in the hands of one of the most noted doctors in that city for a three months' trial in his practice, with a view to getting suggestions for improvement. At the end of that time his answer was—"Leave it alone; it cannot be bettered; you now have a perfect blood and nerve medicine." This opinion cost him 10,000f.

THE Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has an honourable record for its behaviour to women, with the result that a large majority of the fair sex who have graduated in pharmacy in the United States have received their education in the City of Brotherly Love. It is generally understood that Professor Remington's fascinating personality draws them to the spacious halls of the Philadelphia College. We give to-day traits of two women graduates. Miss May Reynolds was



MRS. ANNIE REX STEPHEN.



MISS MAY REYNOLDS.

the assistant pharmacist at the women's pharmacy in the World's Fair, Chicago, where a C. & D. man met her. Her mother is a physician in Philadelphia. She got her first training in pharmacy in a hospital in that city, then entered the College, where she had 201 young men as companions, and by the time she was 18 she had passed her "final," but had to wait three years before she got her certificate. The second portrait is that of Mrs. Annie Rex Stephen, who was one of the "honour students" of the P.C.P. class of 1895, having obtained the Remington gold medal for original pharmaceutical work, tinctures being her subject. Amongst her fellow-students in the honours list is an Englishman, William Frederick Ridgway, born at Hanley, Staffordshire, England, on January 14, 1872, who served his apprenticeship with Mr. G. O. Guy, Ph G., a well-known pharmacist of Washington. He was awarded the operative pharmacy prize of \$25 in gold, and honourable mention in theoretical pharmacy. Mr. Ridgway is to visit his birthplace this summer, and is to settle down in business at Seattle, Wash-

GOLD MEDALS 1884-1885-1886-1888.

“SANITAS” DISINFECTANTS

“SANITAS” EUCA LYPTUS PREPARATIONS.
Kingzett's Sulphur Candles and Sulphugators,
Kingzett's Drain Testers,
Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
Mercuric Bactericide, Eucalyptus Oils.
L. G. B. Corrosive Sublimate Pellets; “Creocide” Fluids and Powders;
Carbolic Fluids, Powders and Soaps; Soluble Carbolated Creosote; Weed
Destroyer, Sheep Dips, &c.

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., Bethnal Green, LONDON, E.

TRADE
MARK.

FRENCH & ESSENCES
ESSENTIAL OILS
OTTO MUSK.
Warrick Brothers
Old Swan Lane, London, E.C.

PUREST IN ENGLAND.
BOURNE TABLE WATERS

SODA, SELTZER,
LITHIA, POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGER ALE, &c.
Supplied in Six Dozen
Cases,
Carriage Paid, by
R. M. MILLS & CO.,
BOURNE,
LINCOLNSHIRE.

Analysis, &c., on
Application.

West End Agent, D. WHEATLEY, 16a North Audley Street, W.
City Agents, RAE & CO., 23 Fenchurch Street, E.C. And of all Chemists,
Wine Merchants, Hotels, &c.

TRADE MARK REGISTRATIONS.

(HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.)

Moderate Inclusive Fees.

SEARCHES, REPORTS, DESIGNS.

T. B. BROWNE, Ltd., 163, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

HORA & CO.'S SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR CHEMISTS.

Howards' Seidlitz Powder.

ENGLISH ACID, FREE FROM LEAD.

Each Powder weighed by hand and guaranteed. Best folding, best paper.
A better Powder cannot be produced.

A specially Engraved Label, with Customer's name, for 6-gross lots.
In Gross Boxes, 4/3 per gross; in 1-doz. Boxes, 4/6 per gross. Net Cash.

47 MINORIES, LONDON.

BUYERS OF

CASCARA

AND
PREPARATIONS

SHOULD APPLY TO

JOHN MOSS & COY.

GALEN WORKS, WILSON STREET, S.E.,

Who always hold a

LARGE STOCK OF MATURE BARK.

ELLIS'S

“Well charged with gas, and
in every respect of the very
best quality for drinking.”—
PERCY F. FRANKLAND, B.Sc.,
F.O.S.

TABLE

WATERS

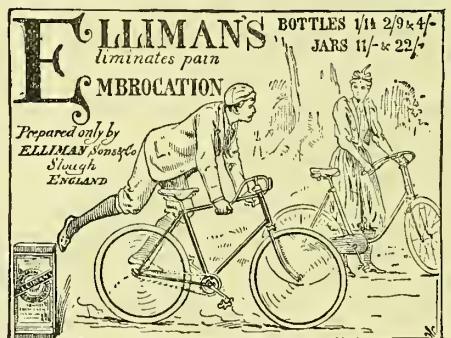
“Typically Perfect.”
—Medical Press.

SOLE ADDRESS—

[1]

B. ELLIS & SON, RUTHIN, NORTH WALES.

London Agents: W. BEST & SONS, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square



ELLIMAN'S
£5 14 0
value,
assorted
10 per cent. Cash,
carriage not paid.

Agreement, Bills,
Books,
Show Cards.

ELLIMAN,
SONS & CO.
Slough,
ENGLAND.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, & TRADE MARKS.

Searches effected through the Classified Volumes of the Society
free of charge. Registrations throughout the world. Advice
as to infringements preliminary to litigation.

APPLY—

TRADE MARK SOCIETY, LIMITED,
1 FURNIVAL STREET, E.C.

ITROSYL.

SP. ÆTHER NIT. made with ITROSYL yields more
than seven times its volume of Nitric Oxide gas,
thus exceeding the maximum official strength.

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Holloway, London.

THE STORY OF THE CHEMISTS'
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (LIMITED).

THE details of the Trust Agency and Guarantee Company of
England (Limited), which we give on p. 61, complete the
supply of documentary materials from which we can make

up the record of the audacious attempt recently made to capture for one big company a large slice of the pharmacy of Great Britain. This company was the body which organised the scheme revealed to the British public last April in the prospectus of the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited). With a capital of under 6,000*l.* it entered into contracts to purchase seventy-six chemists' businesses. At least, it claimed to have made such contracts; a few of the vendors do not consider that the agreement was complete, and certainly there was a free-and-easy style about the way the transactions were conducted in some of the cases which is not usually characteristic of people spending their own hard-earned savings. Whatever may have been the case in regard to the purchases, there is no doubt the Trust Agency undertook to sell these seventy-six businesses to its offspring, the Chemists' Co-operative Society, for 70,000*l.* in cash plus 52,500*l.* in shares. If the public had responded to the prospectus, and if those 50,000 shares could have been unloaded at anything like par price, the Trust Agency would have retired from the transaction with a net profit which has been estimated by persons with fair means of judging at from 30,000*l.* to 50,000*l.*—a pretty good haul for six months' work, and at the same time a heavy burden to weigh down the new enterprise.

It is fair to explain that the purchase of these seventy-six businesses by a promoting company, with nothing like the means to pay for them, is a very usual practice. In many cases, when a business is to be converted into a limited liability company, a nominal contract is made with an intermediary who, it is arranged, shall transfer his interest to the company when formed. The distinction, in this case, was that the original vendors did not realise that the completion of their contracts would depend on the result of the appeal to the public. The information we publish shows, however, that while the Trust Agency could not possibly fulfil more than a fraction of its engagements, its resources were sufficient for the purchase of two or three of the businesses, and we have been surprised that one or more of the vendors have not insisted by legal process on the satisfaction of their admitted claims. The next people to come on the scene are the directors of the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited). They are the Honourable Mark F. Napier, M.P., Dr. G. B. Clark, M.P., Major Rowland Jones, M.P., Mr. Forbes, of the Central News, Mr. F. Pownall, barrister, and Mr. James Colston, D.L. These gentlemen, on the offer of 150*l.* a year, or, in the case of the "honourable" member of the party, 250*l.* a year, practically endorsed what the Trust Agency had done, and morally assumed responsibility by the issue of a prospectus recommending the scheme to the investing public. For the statements in that prospectus the directors named are legally responsible. They agreed to buy from the Trust Agency at from 50 to 100 per cent. beyond their market value a lot of businesses, and they drew up an estimate of the probable profits of working these which any competent expert could have told them was ridiculous. The law allows directors to make ridiculous estimates, and leaves investors to judge of them for themselves. In the case now under consideration the directors had made out a calculation showing that shareholders might fairly expect not only a certain 7 per cent. on the preference shares, but after that a probable 16 per cent. on the ordinary shares. This estimate, they asserted, was "founded on actual past trading experience." We showed the absurdity of the calculations in an article we published in our issue of May 4, a few days after the prospectus was issued.

With millions put by at 2*1*/₂ per cent., the British public only responded to this tempting offer by subscribing some

15,000*l.*, or a tenth of what was offered them. On this subscription of a sum which did not give them the remotest chance of carrying out their promises this astonishing board went to allotment. Negotiations have been since going on with some of the original vendors to try to get them to accept some quite different terms from those formally made with them, the principal modification being to get them to accept share-paper instead of cash as a part of the purchase-money; and as the company still remains in nominal existence, we presume some sort of emasculated plan of campaign is being arranged. This will be a matter for the directors and shareholders to settle between themselves. Evidently the scheme set forth in the prospectus cannot be carried out, and an altogether different one will need, we presume, a new incorporation.

We have been asked from several quarters why we have concerned ourselves so persistently with this particular enterprise, and it may be as well here to answer that question. It is no business of ours to advise investors, and we only allude to them incidentally; but this question of company pharmacy is one which affects the future of our constituency more than any other that we know of. If this company, with its eighty or a hundred shops, had been successfully floated, a serious blow would have been dealt at the personal—that is to say, the professional—element in pharmacy. We are well aware that chemists and druggists are mainly tradesmen; 90 per cent. of their transactions, perhaps, are pure trade, buying and selling. But it is the other 10 per cent. which elevates them above other shopkeepers, and it is that 10 per cent. which should be jealously guarded. That section will be seriously threatened if it should ever become a largely adopted practice to manipulate a hundred chemists' shops from some London office as a mere machine. The system does exist to a certain extent, we are aware, already, and we regret to know that it is legal. But it is fatal, we believe, to pharmacy as an art, and to the fair and proper rewards of those who study and practise it as a profession. That is the reason why we have thought it right to give as much publicity as possible to the methods of the speculators who endeavoured on this wholesale scale to exploit it for their own benefit.

The *Investors' Guardian* of last week remarks, on our publication of the list of shareholders in the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited), as follows:—

Unfortunately, the Companies Acts do not fix a minimum subscription, and directors have power to go to allotment on any amount, but in this case we believe the shareholders have grounds for recovering the money they invested. According to the prospectus, the company was to enter into immediate possession of forty businesses and was under contract to acquire thirty-six more. Have the forty, at any rate, been acquired? If not, then the statement in the prospectus was certainly misleading, and shareholders deceived by it are entitled to the return of their subscriptions. In any case, it is impossible to have a very high opinion of directors who go darkly to allotment on an amount of subscriptions which seems to be absolutely insufficient, and we call on them, as honourable men, to acknowledge their failure, cancel the allotment, and return the money in full to the subscribers.

BRITISH MEDICINAL PLANTS.

THE frost of last winter and the drought of this summer seem to have made serious havoc with the valuable crops of plants for medicinal or perfumery purposes grown on British soil. Lavender, we are told, has suffered especially. We append reports which we have received in reply to our inquiries from cultivators of British medicinal plants descriptive of the present condition of their crops:—

Messrs. W. Ransom & Son, of Hitchin, state:—"The medicinal plants which are cultivated in Britain have generally suffered from unfavourable conditions during the present season. The severe cold of winter and early spring proved fatal to a large proportion of the less hardy ones, and the long-continued dry weather which has been experienced of late has injuriously affected the growth of many of the crops. The rainfall for the first six months of the present year at Hitchin has been only 795 inches, the average fall for the year being 24.66 inches. *Lavender* will be the shortest crop that has been gathered for many years. A temperature of 0° Fahr., which occurred at Hitchin and many other parts of the country, proved fatal to the greater number of the older plants, and whole fields, which last year appeared promising, have been cleared and planted with other crops. The young plants are in fairly good condition, but these will produce but little flower this year. *Peppermint* has suffered severely from the dry weather. The plant is very short, and the yield of oil per acre must fall considerably below the average. *Rosemary* is the most delicate of the cultivated plants of the *Labiate*. It has been almost entirely destroyed by the severe weather of the winter, and there will be very little, if any, to distil this season. *Belladonna* prospects two months ago were promising, and a large crop was anticipated. The drought has, however, arrested the growth, and the crop will probably not equal that of last year. *Henbane* varies much in different localities. In damp, low-lying situations there have been heavy crops, but in dry situations the yield has been very deficient. *Aconite* has suffered less than most of the other plants, and the prospects are about up to the average. *Hemlock* is very abundant, and in spite of the dry weather plants under cultivation have grown luxuriantly. *Elaterium*: The old plants were nearly all killed by the severity of the winter; but young plants are abundant, and the yield of fruit, although late, will probably be fairly good. *Foxglove*: The wild plant appears to be as abundant as usual."

A Lincolnshire correspondent writes:—"Poppies: In North Lincolnshire the prospects of the poppy-crop are excellent. Owing to the high prices that have recently prevailed the acreage sown is somewhat in excess of that of the last three or four years. The long drought will cause some part of the crop to be a little later than usual; but the plants, which are now in flower, are exceedingly strong and healthy, and if the present fine weather continues the heads will be of more than average size and quality. Linseed, however, is conspicuous by its absence from our fields this year; and I know of only one small patch of Mustard."

Messrs. J. & G. Miller, of Mitcham, say:—"We have now passed the first week in July, and we have never before known the prospect of the Mitcham essential-oil industry so bad at this season of the year, neither do we believe that the oldest grower remembers the like before. *Lavender* is almost a total failure; the severe frost last winter killed it nearly all. Hardly any has been planted this year, and what there is looks very bad. No matter how favourable the weather may be during the next few weeks there cannot be a quarter of an average crop. The *Peppermint* crop looks very bad; the old plantations are very thin and short. A great many pieces have been ploughed up or have been filled with other crops. Very little new has been planted this year, and such as we have looks very bad on account of the drought. Should the dry weather continue a few more weeks the crop will undoubtedly be the shortest on record; but should we have some good soaking rains within a few days no doubt the prospect would improve very much, but with the most favourable weather and circumstances the crop must certainly be considerably below an average one."

The remarks respecting peppermint also apply to the chamomile-crop."

Mr. Richard Usher, of Bodicote, writes:—"The present condition of the majority of drugs cultivated by me may be summed up in one word—"Failure." This is brought about by two main causes—viz., the severity of the past winter and the present almost universal cry, "Want of rain." The biennial *Henbane* is in an extremely poor state, being very thin and small, a proof more especially of the terrible effects of the past winter. *Belladonna* also suffered much from the same cause. The *Poppy* crops look simply disastrous, and I honestly believe that out of twenty acres which I have planted I shall have absolutely none for the market. An immediate rain would probably make a slight difference, but still the usual standard cannot by any means be realised, either in quantity or quality. The young *Henbane* has already suffered much for the want of rain, as well as the recently-planted *Belladonna*. I may safely say the winter killed, at least, two-thirds of the second biennial *Henbane*, and as much of the *Belladonna*. The only bright picture I can draw is with regard to *Rhubarb*, which, I must say, looks remarkably well. The other crops not enumerated here look about as usual."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAPANESE TRADE.

NOT one of the late Mr. Charles Pearson's forecasts, in the now famous work "National Life and Character," has been more ridiculed and otherwise assailed than his warnings of the dangers wherewith European civilisation and the continued expansion of Western nations are threatened by the great "yellow belt" of the Mongolian races. It has been generally, and ignorantly, assumed that Mr. Pearson expressed the belief that one day Europe would be actually ruled over by the yellow races in a way somewhat resembling our present dominion over India. What he actually did say was that the day would probably come when Chinese or Japanese would people the now comparatively empty parts of the tropical and sub-tropical world, and exclude European trade from those regions, if not close the whole of the East to European commerce.

In support of that theory he instanced the adaptability, the flexibility, and the extraordinary fertility of the Chinese, and asked whether, supposing New Zealand to have been peopled by Japanese or Chinese, instead of by Maories, before the advent of the White Man, that island would not now have been so thickly peopled with millions of settled inhabitants as to exclude it for ever from the effective occupancy of a European race? Mr. Pearson went on to construct a theory involving the settlement, within the near future, of all remaining waste lands in the East by the Yellow Man, and the gradual adaptation by him of certain advantages of European civilisation, the possession of which would ultimately enable him to clear out the European, bag and baggage, from the Far East.

Without entering into further speculations concerning this—possibly not very remote—future, it may be well to keep in mind that, before another generation has grown up, European nations will have to reckon with an industrial competition of Japan and China compared with which all our present troubles with "cheap foreign labour" are but as child's play. At present, it is true, the eyes of all the great industrial nations are turned towards Japan as a customer for European machinery and manufactured goods; but it is evident that the more railway plant, steam-engines, and machinery for producing textiles, chemicals, and ironmongery Europe sells to a nation so keen as the Japanese, the nearer

she brings the day when the supply of the manufactured goods themselves will be wrested from her.

An interesting account of the first-fruits of the recent expansion of Japan on the mainland of Asia is given in the British Consular Account of the Trade of Corea in 1894, which has just been published. The statements in this report are probably indicative of much worse to come. Strangely enough, in spite of the warlike operations of which the Corean Peninsula was the centre, the foreign trade of that country in 1894 was actually the largest on record, the imports exceeding, in dollar-value, those of any previous year. When the war broke out, the Chinese traders in the commercial centres ran away in shoals, and their places have since been taken by Japanese settlers. The Japs, according to the Consul, are not such good men of business, nor so popular with the natives, as the rivals whom they have supplanted, and of whom many will probably return in time. Meanwhile, however, "the Japanese are masters of the situation, and stocks of Japanese and other goods are being poured into Corea in quantities which are likely to cause a plethora in the market."

For the present, of course, this manifestation of Japanese activity partly benefits European manufacturers. The Japanese cannot yet make everything they sell, although even now, in cotton piece-goods, Turkey reds, and grey shirtings they are already elbowing-out Manchester by inferior copies of Lancashire goods. In aniline dyes, we are also told, though we would scarcely credit the statement if it had been made on a smaller authority than that of a British Consul, "the Japanese are commencing to command the market, and run the German dyes close. The prices are cheaper than those of the German article, and the quality is said to be as good, if not better."

Poor Germany! Her workmen, frugal though they be, cannot live on twopence a day and a handful of rice, and in Japan she is not unlikely to find a country that will act to her the part of cheap labour competitor, with which, for the last decade, Germany has soured the life of the British producer.

Consul Hillier, however, has still more unpleasant facts to reveal—facts which are more creditable to the ingenuity than to the honesty of the Japanese. He accuses the "English of the East" of what he euphemistically calls "trespassing on the confines of illegitimacy" in the matter of imitation of European brands. "Japan," he says, "is now imitating foreign trade-marks to a very considerable extent; certainly in the line of wines, spirits, soaps, preserved milk, provisions, and other minor articles, and also, it is said, in more valuable imports, such as piece-goods of well-known brands, cotton piece-goods of almost every description being made to resemble the British goods as closely as possible, so far as length and breadth are concerned, and varying very little in weight, appearance, and marks."

European and American tinned provisions are likewise copied. An imitation of the "Eagle" brand of condensed milk is "so close as to require careful inspection before the label can be identified as spurious." Japanese "wines," prepared with honey, sugar, and perfumes (*sic!*), are imported with European marks. They are cheap, but so bad that no Europeans will purchase them barring sailors ashore, "who appreciate them for the value they get for their money in the form of intoxicants." Jack Tar getting drunk on a concoction of honey and perfumes is a picture that imagination boggles at!

It is to be hoped that when next Mr. Gonsuké Hayashi, the Consul for Japan in London, lectures to the members of the London Chamber of Commerce on the "Foreign Commerce

of Japan," as he did a few weeks ago, he will be able to refute his British colleague's assertions. In the lecture in question, Mr. Hayashi was nothing but complimentary and optimistic. "You may," said he, "regard the Japanese as a skilful people, and as successful competitors to your producers; but, on the other hand, the Japanese are a people who do not hesitate to buy anything from abroad that may be useful to them, and, in fact, they are among the best customers of Western producers, especially of English manufacturers." Mr. Hayashi also advocated the investment of British capital in Japanese industries, commenting upon the cheap labour and the abundant coal of the country, and pointing out that the existing Japanese cotton-spinning companies pay 15 per cent. dividend per year, and that there is room for many more.

It is certainly a significant fact that all the leading European industrial nations are now making extraordinary efforts to extend their Japanese trade. The Central Union of German manufacturers are about to publish, in the Japanese language, an advertisement-sheet containing business announcements of its members. This publication is to be circulated gratuitously to Japanese Consuls, and to public bodies and private traders in Japan. The translation of the announcements will be undertaken by the Berlin School for Oriental Languages; and from France a commission has been sent, through the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, to inquire into the possibility of extending French trade in the Far East. It is to be hoped, too, that England will not neglect the present opportunity of extending her trade in this direction. In a very few years it may be too late. We may then, instead of sending millions' worth of goods to Japan and receiving only natural products in return, get accustomed to the sight of Japanese merchant princes spending an annual holiday in Europe on the fortunes they have made in supplying us with cheap matches, yarns, beer, and the like.

SUUM CUIQUE.

PLAINTIVE and piteous appeals to chemists and druggists to subscribe to the Pharmaceutical Society have of late formed such a standing feature in the speeches of all officials of the Society, from the President downwards, that they have become a bit monotonous in their persistency, while some very respectable old members have felt them to be a trifle undignified. In "some friendly words" from Mr. Thomas Maben, one of the northern examiners, recently published, a new note has been struck, and we are curious to learn the effect it produces. Mr. Maben manifests his friendliness to those of us who happen to still remain outside the gates by rating us in very plain-spoken though perhaps lovingly intended terms for our "hopeless ignorance," our contemptible selfishness, and our miserable meanness. Mr. Maben, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, is one of the minority of the trade; but this circumstance does not suggest any notion of modesty on his part. It is curious how people in a minority invariably accept that circumstance as the certain seal of their apostolic mission. With a grand sweep of limitless audacity he declares to us that "whatever advance pharmacy has made in this country during the last fifty years has been entirely due to the Society." To be able to write history in this way saves a lot of trouble. It is sometimes a tedious and delicate process to duly apportion credit: let us resolve to give all the glory to some one body or individual, and then all is simple. If after this we are still mean enough not to contribute, Mr. Maben advises his "perennial President" to consolidate us—that is, we suppose, to imprison us if we don't

pay—"in some way" which he airily leaves Mr. Carteighe to provide. A seer who can survey so comprehensively the pharmaceutical history of the past fifty years is not likely to be embarrassed by a week or two of the future, so in another part of his letter we find Mr. Maben just as cocksure that a publication which, when he wrote, nobody had seen would be "supremely worthy of the Society and the editors." The particular features which apparently are to make the Society's journal so supremely worthy of Mr. Maben's admiration being confessedly imitations—brilliant imitations, let us say—of some sections of another publication which modesty forbids us to name, the prayer that the Society's editor "may long be spared to put his great powers to such splendid use" might be thought to be sarcastic. But we do not think it was. Mr. Maben seems to be terribly in earnest, and before the year is out will probably have succeeded in convincing himself that to his adored Society is entirely due every advance in pharmaceutical journalism as well as in every other department of pharmaceutical activity. Perhaps it is hardly fair to scrutinise "friendly words" too closely. Some little latitude must be allowed in the composition of complimentary letters or speeches. But if it is ever proposed to make Mr. Maben professor of historic pharmacy we shall feel bound to protest.

THE NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

We have just concluded a contract with the Natal Pharmaceutical Society by which every member of that body will from the beginning of July, 1895, receive a copy of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* weekly, and of *THE CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S DIARY* annually. We already supply these publications to every member of the South African Pharmaceutical Association, which comprises the principal pharmacists in Cape Colony.

FAILURES FALLING.

The first half of 1895 shows a continuation of the improvement as regards business failures which began to be noticeable in 1894. From 1890 onwards there had been a steady rise in the figures. In 1894 the failures (including bankruptcies and deeds of assignment) numbered 10,507, which compared with 10,658 in 1893. This seems to have been the turning-point, and now more improvement is manifest. In the first six months of last year, 2,951 bankruptcies and 2,355 deeds of arrangements were registered; in the first six months of this year the records were 2,569 and 2,010 respectively. According to the detailed statistics of failures which Mr. Richard Seyd, F.S.S., publishes half-yearly, 1 wholesale and 10 retail druggists have got into the Bankruptcy Court this year so far; and 1 wholesale and 22 retail chemists have executed deeds. In the first half of 1894 the corresponding figures were 2 wholesale and 13 retail druggists bankrupts, and 3 wholesale and 15 retail druggists deeds.

A NEW WAY TO MARK LINEN.

At the Royal Society Exhibition recently an electograph for indelible linen-marking was shown by Messrs. Nalder Bros. & Co. The instrument is used as follows:—The fabric is damped and a current is passed for about two seconds from a silver die, carrying silver into the fabric wherever the die touches. The current is then reversed for three seconds, which reduces the silver in the fabric; the final result being the same as with ordinary marking-ink—viz., that metallic silver is deposited in the tissue. Plain water can be used but a salt solution is preferable, as the result is much more quickly obtained.

CHEMISTS AND CANDIDATES.

The suggestion is not infrequently made that chemists should take advantage of every parliamentary election to press their claims on candidates for their votes. It may be as well to hear what is to be said on the other side. This is how the *Western Daily Mercury* comments on the chemists' campaign in Plymonth:—

"The chemists of Plymonth, Devonport, and Stonehouse assembled on Wednesday to discuss a motion by Mr. R. H. Rendle, C.C., 'urging the desirability of putting pressure on the local parliamentary candidates that all preparations of the British Pharmacopœia should be retailed by registered chemists only.' It is with a good deal of pleasure we are able to record that the motion was rejected, owing to the firmness displayed by the President (Mr. C. J. Park) in giving his casting-vote against what to thinking persons must appear an outrageous proposal. Imagine the absurdity of restricting the sale of articles of everyday use, like salts, borax, castor oil, vinegar, seidlitz-powders, and other simple drugs, too numerous to mention, to chemists only. In many districts, particularly in the country, there is no chemist's shop within half-a-day's march, and to bar the local grocer from keeping such goods for the convenience of his customers would be monstrously unfair and a cruel hardship. A more Protectionist motion has rarely emanated from the Tory party, and we are surprised that a well-known Councillor holding a position in Devonport Liberalism should father it. We hear it stated that the Conservative candidates for Devonport, or one of them at any rate, have promised to support such a proposal if returned to Parliament! What the Conservative grocers in Devonport think of that we are somewhat curious to know. Undoubtedly the chemist is entitled to a certain amount of consideration, in view of his experience, training, and professional standing; and had a proposition been brought forward suggesting that certain of the higher-class chemicals and dangerous drugs, requiring skill in handling, should be taken out of the hands of ordinary shopkeepers and sold exclusively by chemists, no doubt it would have commanded general approval on the part of the public. But such a sweeping measure as Mr. Rendle wishes to see carried would have no chance in Parliament, and could serve no useful purpose. Let all the restrictions required by considerations of public safety be imposed by all means, but needless meddling with one trade in favour of another is not to be tolerated."

PHARMACEUTICAL PHILATELISTIC PRICES.

We mentioned some time ago that U.S.A. patent-medicine stamps are now amongst the rarities. The latest quotations are: \$75.00 for the James Swain 6c. stamp; the 2c. violet stamp of T. J. Husband is \$35.00; 1c. Fleming Brothers' Liver-pills, \$30.00; 2c. P. H. Drake, \$30; the 4c. Dumas Barnes, \$20.00; several of Dr. D. Jaynes and J. C. Ayer Co.'s fetch \$10.00; one of Seabury & Johnson's is worth \$15; and many others are worth from \$5.00 to \$20.00. Anyone who has an old stock of American patents should look over it.

AN INVITATION.

By the last American post we have received a postcard bearing the following inscription neatly printed in the centre:—

The two gladiators, James Corbett and Robert Fitzsimmons, will meet in the Amphitheatre, within two miles of the El Merito Pharmacy, Thursday, Oct. 31, 1895. Schweikhardt & de Lorenzi, chemists, opp. P. O., Dallas, Texas.

Call and see us, or write. Correspondence in all languages.

We are to take this presumably as an invitation, and we feel in a difficulty about it. We should have to give our fighting editor a six weeks' holiday to go to Texas, whereby he would miss the opening of the session at Bloomsbury and other pleasant functions at home. On mature consideration we have decided that he must stay at home, and Corbett and Fitzsimmons must pull along the best way they can.

New Companies and Company News.

AMINOL SANITARY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 75,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into, and carry into effect, an agreement with Charles G. Hill, and other persons, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in reagents for disinfecting, preservative, or remedial purposes, or for clarifying, purifying, disinfecting, and utilising sewage and other foul and waste waters, in accordance with certain patents to be acquired. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—W. J. Smith, 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C., accountant; J. H. Fairchild, 54 Steele Road, West Ham, E., clerk; F. W. Ellis, 2 Cresford Road, Fulham, S.W., clerk; E. Osborne, 15 Fassett Square, Dalston, N.E., clerk; H. E. Tooley, 38 Trafalgar Road, Greenwich, clerk; A. E. Hosier, 15 Ashenden Road, Clapton, N.E., clerk; W. H. Martin, 15 King Street, Cheapside, E.C., solicitor. The first directors (to number not less than two nor more than five) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification, 100 shares. Remuneration, 500*l.* per annum, divisible. Registered office, 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

W. J. HOLMAN & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 250*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of a chemist and druggist, hitherto carried on at Higher Market Square, Holsworthy, Devon, by Samuel T. Mill, and for that purpose to adopt an agreement dated June 18, 1895, between Wm. J. Holman and his wife of the one part, and W. J. Trelease (for the company) of the other part. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—Wm. J. Holman, Holsworthy, Devon, schoolmaster; Mrs. W. J. Holman, Holsworthy; Mrs. F. Johns, Holsworthy; Mrs. C. D. M. Holman, Elm View, Newton Abbott, Devon; J. V. Bassett, traveller, and Mrs. J. V. Bassett, 31 Halidon Road, Lower Clapton, N.E.; Mrs. W. J. Trelease, The Vintage, Wellington, Somerset. The first directors are the first two subscribers, who may hold office for seven years so long as they hold the majority of the issued shares, at a remuneration of 10 per cent. per annum on the net profits, or not less than 25*l.* per annum.

OILMEN'S ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture, sell, and deal in whiting, hearthstone, pipeclay, asphalte, masons' dust, plaster of Paris, Portland and other cements, fuller's earth, paints, colours, dryers, varnishes, enamels, japans, oils, &c. The first subscribers (who each take one share) are:—F. O. Marsh, 63 Reverdy Road, Bermondsey, S.E., traveller; W. H. Oakley, 12 Harefield Road, Brockley, engineer; J. Baker, 41 Reverdy Road, S.E., letter-sorter; E. Rudd, 18 Canal Street, Walworth, compositor; W. H. Ledger, 112 Fort Road, S.E., floor-cloth merchant; A. Allaway, 108 Upland Road, East Dulwich; J. T. Figg, Grove Road, Mitcham, clerk. Registered without articles of association.

TAYLOR, SON & Co. (LIMITED)—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire, develop, and turn to account Provisional Specifications No. 2,101 of January 30, 1895, for "improvements in ladies' diapers or absorbent towels," and No. 9,446, of May 13, 1895, for "improvements in accouche-ment sheets, babies' napkins, hospital pads, and other like articles for absorbing discharges," to enter into an agreement with Richard Ecroyd, Richard Taylor, and Fred Taylor, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in wadding, cloth, wool, yarns, cotton, flax, &c., and of powders, lotions, salves, ointments, medicinal and other preparations, &c. The first subscribers are:—R. Ecroyd, 4 Clara Road, Bolton, Bradford, retired manufacturer (1); R. Taylor, 64 Thurnscoe Road, Bradford, designer (1); F. Taylor, same address, designer (1); Mrs. E. Ecroyd, 4 Clara Road, Bolton, Bradford (1); A. E. Fox, Reynard Villas, Baildon, Shipley, photographer (1,000); J. Whitaker, Mayfield, Baildon, manager (1,000); A. Gregson, 57 Airedale Crescent, Bradford, bookkeeper (1,000). The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than seven) are: Alfred E. Fox, (chairman); Fred Taylor, Richard Ecroyd, John Whitaker, and Albert Gregson. Qualification, 250*l.* Remuneration, as the company may decide. Registered office, 105 Thornton Road, Bradford, Yorks.

PNEUMATIC PAINTING-MACHINE SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 2,400*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To enter into a certain agreement to acquire certain patent rights relative to the application of oils, paints, varnishes, compositions, and similar materials, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in such oils, paints, varnishes, tar, whitewash, cisterns, compositions, &c. The first subscribers are: J. Brebner, St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W., captain (1); H. C. Cleaver, 3 Eden Street, Hampstead, manufacturer (2); G. Corderoy, 19 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., surveyor (3); W. Digby, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, East India merchant (3); W. Edwards, The Lindens, Herne Hill, S.E., gentleman (1); J. D. Jehu, 33 Mark Lane, E.C., gentleman (2); E. H. Selby, 8 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, architect (3); C. Sharland, 43 London Wall, E.C., merchant (3); H. B. Sheridan, 8 Victoria Street, S.W., barrister-at-law, and W. Edwards, The Lindens, Herne Hill, S.E., gentleman (4 jointly); V. F. Wood, 3 St. Andrew Street, E.C., manufacturer (2). The first directors (to number not less than three nor more than 7) are to be appointed by the subscribers. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, as the company may determine.

NORTH-EAST LANCASHIRE DISTRICT MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS' AND BOTTLED TRADE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—No capital, but has a membership of not more than 100, each of whom is liable for 2*l.* in the event of winding-up. Objects: As fully indicated by the title. The first subscribers are:—S. Leeming, New Garden Street, Blackburn; J. Law, Penny Street, Blackburn; T. Ramsbottom, 90 to 94 Dethurst Street, Blackburn; James Barnes, Darwen; S. Speak, Waterloo Road, Clitheroe; T. Pickering, Croft Street, Ewood, Blackburn; James Baxendale, Lime Street, Blackburn, all mineral-water manufacturers. The management of the Association is to be vested in a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, auditor, and twelve members of the council. Registered office, Weir Street, Blackburn, Lancs.

BOURNE BROTHERS & Co. (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,988 preference and 12 ordinary). Objects: To enter into a certain agreement, to manufacture, sell, and deal in indiarubber, gutta-percha, &c., for mechanical, medical, domestic, and other purposes, and to manufacture, sell, and deal in chemicals, drugs, &c. The first subscribers (each with one share) are:—H. R. F. Bourne, journalist, H. B. Bourne, manufacturer, and W. F. Bourne, manufacturer, all of 41 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.; T. C. Way, 6 Queen Anne's Grove, Chiswick, secretary; A. Cliff, Milton Road, Harpenden, Herts, civil servant; A. V. Stevens, Red House, Harpenden, electrical engineer; W. G. White, 7 Duncannon Street, Trafalgar Square, manager. The first directors (to number not more than four) are Alfred V. Stevens, Henry B. Bourne, and Walter F. Bourne.

THE TRUST AGENCY AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF ENGLAND (LIMITED).—Copy of register of members:—

| Name | Address | Occupation | Aggregate No. of Shares |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Clifford, E. G. . . | 25 Wellington Street, W.C. | Journalist .. | 40 |
| Clifford, H. G. . . | 25 Wellington Street, W.C. | Journalist .. | 25 |
| Douglas, Joseph William | 34 Old Broad Street .. | Secretary .. | 30 |
| Douglas, J. Wellesley | Ivanhoe Road, Deemark Road | Chemist .. | 1 |
| Eaton, B. Knight | Twickenham, Middlesex .. | Manufacturer | 10 |
| Fowler, F. | 9 Serjeants' Inn, W.C. . . | Architect .. | 1 |
| Griffiths, G. de G. | St. George's Square, S.W. . . | Physician .. | 1 |
| Hope, W. . . | Army and Navy Club, S.W. | Colonel, V.C. | 10 |
| " | Army and Navy Club, S.W. | In trust .. | 200 |
| Lewis, D. . . | 34 Old Broad Street, E.C. . . | Gentleman .. | 140 |
| Little, A. P. . . | 77½ Bishopsgate Street, E.C. | Printer .. | 10 |
| Little, J. . . | 77½ Bishopsgate Street, E.C. | Printer .. | 1 |
| Miller, Bertram . . | 228 Uxbridge Road, W. . . | Gentleman .. | 10 |
| Young, Arthur M. | 34 Old Broad Street, E.C. . . | Gentleman .. | 100 |

[This is the company which promoted the Chemists' Co-operative Society (Limited), and which to that end contracted to purchase a number of chemists' businesses all over the country. The company was registered on November 17, 1894, with a capital of 10,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. Its

objects were stated to be: To carry on the business of acquiring, holding, and dealing in stocks and shares, company-promoting, financing, banking, underwriting, and all kinds of guarantee and agency business; to undertake the office of trustee, receiver and liquidator (official or otherwise), executor, administrator, guardian, committee, manager, factor, agent, &c.]

SEQUAH.—The report of the directors for the past year states that the result of the year's trading shows a net profit of 902*l.*, which, with the balance brought forward, makes a total available for dividend of 1,407*l.* As there was no response by the shareholders to the scheme put forward by the board shortly after the last annual meeting, whereby it was intended to raise funds for the purpose of advertising, and as, therefore, practically no advertising has been effected during the year, the directors feel that this result, small as it is, is even better than could have been expected. The directors recommend that a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference shares be declared. This will absorb 1,000*l.*, and it is proposed to carry forward the remaining 407*l.* to next account.

PATERSON'S CHEMICAL COMPANY, GLASGOW.—The Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on Thursday, had presented to them a petition, in which James F. Waldie, coal merchant, Glasgow, applied for an order to wind up Paterson's Chemical Company, 188 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. The company was incorporated in August, 1885, with a nominal capital of 25,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares, to which was added 8,000 in January last. The summary of capital and shares, made up to December 14 last, showed that the number of shares then taken up was 2,755, and that there had been called up on each of 1,755 shares 5*l.* per share, making 8,775*l.*, and the total amount of calls received was 8,620*l.* The amount agreed to be considered as paid on 1,000 vendors' shares was 5,000*l.* The petitioner was a creditor of the company for a bill for 49*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, which was dishonoured. The company was charged upon a warrant to pay the debt within six days, but the time expired without payment being made, and this petition was therefore presented. The Judges ordered intimation and advertisement of the petition.

Marriages.

CLEGG—STEVENSON.—On July 1, at the Todmorden Parish Church, by the Rev. E. J. Russell, M.A., vicar, and the Rev. A. S. Roberts, Mr. Jonathan Clegg, of Lumb Valley, Hehden Bridge, to Florence Amy, eldest daughter of Mr. J. C. Stevenson, chemist and druggist, Todmorden.

CORRIGAN—TOMLINSON.—On July 1, at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. C. E. McQuaide, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. P. Carroll, M.A., William Corrigan, L.P.S.I., Celbridge, to Olivia, daughter of Samuel Tomlinson, Mill-park, Tullow, co. Carlow.

CURHAM—BLAY.—On July 3, at St. Kevin's Parish Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Phineas Hunt, M.A., Rector, Samuel Curham, L.P.S.I., the Portobello Pharmacy, South Richmond Street, to Hannah Maria, second daughter of the late William Henry Blay.

FORDHAM—GREEN.—At Hendon Parish Church, on Wednesday, July 10, by the Rev. Newton Mant, Ernest E. Fordham, of Holly Mount, Hendon, of the firm of W. B. Fordham & Sons (Limited), to Ethel M. Green, also of Hendon.

SWINTON—WORKMAN.—At Emanuel Congregational Church, Bootle, on July 2, by Rev. T. Dunlop, pastor, assisted by the Rev. J. Newsholme, Blackpool, Thomas Henry Swinton, chemist and druggist, 16 Irlam Road, to Edith, only daughter of the late Chas. Workman, Ash Lea, Bootle.

TURVER—TURNBULL.—On July 3, at Newark Parish Church, Mr. William Turver, chemist and druggist, Frodsham Street, Chester, to Miss Minnie Turnhull, of Newark.

Deaths.

BRIDGWATER.—Mr. Edmund Lambert Wheel Bridgwater, chemist and druggist, Hill Top, West Bromwich, died very suddenly last week from syncope. Aged 58.

GUILAR.—On June 25, at Ballyholme, Bangor, Harriet Emily, the beloved wife of James Guiler, M.P.S.I., of 2 Cooke Terrace, Ormeau Road, Belfast.

SIMPSON.—On June 28, at Bala, North Wales, Mr. James Simpson, head of the firm of James Simpson & Co., general merchants and alkali-makers, of Liverpool. Mr. Simpson was well known in the alkali-trade in connection with certain patents, especially in the Parnell and Simpson process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali-waste, which was, as the name indicates, partly the result of Mr. Simpson's labours. He was the chief promoter of the Desoto Alkali Company, and was largely interested in the Lancashire Alkali and Sulphur Company. Since his first connection with the alkali-trade in 1868 the deceased gentleman had very largely contributed to its progress by the invention of quite a host of labour and waste saving devices. Amongst these may be mentioned the "zinc-purifying process," for obtaining very pure caustic soda, and now used extensively by the principal alkali-manufacturers; and drums and lids for packing caustic soda, these being universally used by alkali-workers at the present time.

SPOONG.—The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Wilson Spong took place at Biggleswade on July 2. Mr. Spong died on June 27, at the advanced age of 85 years. He lived in Biggleswade for forty years, and carried on the business of a chemist and druggist. After a severe illness in 1880 he retired; the business was then carried on by his son, Mr. Douglas M. Spong. For the last fourteen years Mr. Spong resided in Wood Green.

Trade-Marks Applied for.

ANY person who has good grounds of objection to the registration of an of the following marks should at once communicate with Sir Reader Laek, Comptroller-General, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

(From the "Trade Marks Journal," July 3, 1895.)

- "KHOOTOLLE"; for chemical substances prepared for use in medicine, &c. By John Garwood Everett, 29 High Street, Windscr, Berks. 184,230.
- "HERECZOND"; for medicated wines. By Hertz & Collingwood, 4 Sussex Place, Leadenhall Street, London. 187,249.
- "TREPOL"; for a medicine for external human use. By John Bennet Martin, Market Place, Helston. 187,470.
- "TABLONE"; for medicated lozenges, &c., for human use. By Samuel Bergheim, 62 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. 187,802.
- "VALENTINE'S MEAT-JUICE"; for meat-juice. By Valentine's Meat-juice Company, 601, 603, and 605 E Cary Street, Richmond, Henrico, State of Virginia, U.S.A. 186,895.
- "KEYSTONE SOAP"; for perfumed scap. The essential part of the trade-mark is the device and the words "Key S Tone." By Benson & Co., 7 Chapel Walks, Manchester. 186,833.
- "T. MARTIN," signature; for perfumery. By Thomas Martin, 65 Aldersgate Street, London. 187,307.
- "LOSARIA" and device; for perfumery. By Blondeau et Cie, The Vinolia Soap Company, Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 187,505.
- "BENCHALLIE," a preparation for the hair. By Benjamin Challen Bridger, 22 Glaskin Road, Hackney, London, N.E. 187,570.

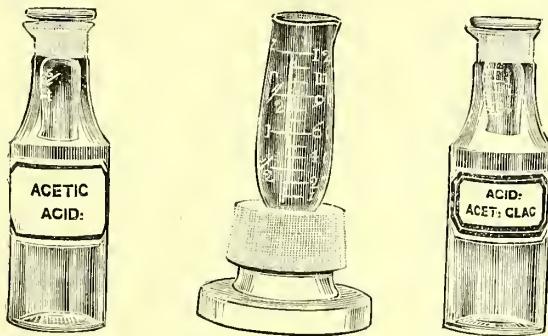
Trade Notes and Novelties.

THE VINOLIA PERFUMES.

MESSRS. BLONDEAU & CIE. have always studied to present their toilet-luxuries in the most attractive style, but in the get-up of the new perfumes which they have just brought out—Blondeau's violet and white lilac—they surpass, we think, any of their previous efforts. The bottles, which are themselves graceful and tastefully labelled, are fitted in satinette cardboard cases of the most delicate tints, and the whole is supplied in a neat little packing-case which can be sent through the post. The perfumes themselves are fully worthy of their own elegant toilet. As complimentary gifts to ladies, these packages of the best perfume should have a good run. Messrs. Blondeau & Cie. are also putting up their lavender-water in new styles, and they have lately brought out a Vinolia dentifrice, which contains no soap, grit, or mineral acid.

BOTTLES WITH MEASURING-STOPPERS

These bottles have been patented by the YORK GLASS COMPANY. The invention has been adapted to all the varieties and sizes of shop-bottles for liquids, labelled and unlabelled, which are supplied by the company. The middle engraving shows a stopper in the position it would be held in when taken out of the bottle. The other drawings show the bottles with



the measure-stoppers attached. The advantages of this provision are obvious. A measure is kept for one liquid, and for that one alone; it cannot be out of place; and the possible contamination of a fluid by measuring it in a graduate from which another flavour or odour has not been entirely removed is prevented. Mr. Wilson, the London manager of the company's business, has samples of these bottles at 76 Finsbury Pavement.

FRANZ JOSEF WATER.

MESSRS. HERTZ & COLLINGWOOD announce this week that the business of the Franz Josef Company hitherto carried on by them has been transferred to the Franz Josef Water Company (Limited). They also state that they have opened a new spring in the same locality, but from the top of a hill instead of in a valley, the water of which compares favourably with that which has been supplied hitherto.

SPONGES.

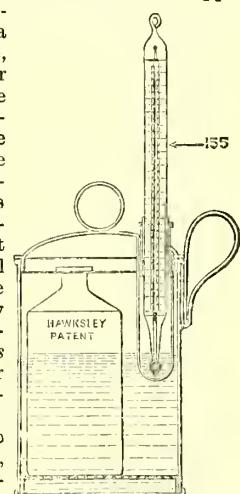
Crossing Red Lion Square lately, our town traveller came across a busy scene at its north-west corner. Here stands the warehouse and offices of MESSRS. CRESSWELL BROS & SCHMITZ. Packing-cases of sponges stood outside ready for loading into the vans. Similar cases were found in the bread entrance, and one had to pick one's way among them in the hall before finally emerging into the office beyond. "Have you anything new to tell in the sponge line?" he asked. "Yes," said Mr. Ernest Cresswell, "we have information from our representative at Egina (who is also the representative of British trade interest there) stating that the Turkish Government have, in a very arbitrary

manner, recently prohibited the use of the diving-apparatus by sponge-fishers in Turkish waters. The precise localities which this edict will cover are not yet known, but the action will affect the supply of the Turkey sponges. Prices have already gone up, and are likely to be higher still if the representations which are being made to the Turkish Government—asking them to withdraw the veto—are not successful. As for ourselves," continued Mr. Cresswell, "we hold a large stock, and are not likely to be affected. At the same time we are doing our utmost to have the prohibition removed." "Is trade pretty good just now?" "Well, so far as the agricultural districts are concerned, it is not over brisk; but we must not complain. In manufacturing centres it is fairly good, and our export trade is still on the increase."

Taking leave of Mr. Cresswell, our traveller made his way westward to 357 Oxford Street, W., where he inspected MESSRS. HAWKSLEY'S

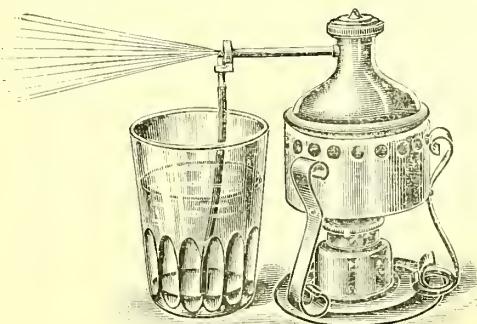
PATENT MILK STERILISER,

for use in the nursery, bedroom, or kitchen for sterilising, humanising, or peptonising milk. Two sizes of the apparatus are made. The single apparatus which we show consists of a saucepan with strong wire handle, and a lid with attached thermometer which dips into the water of the pan when the lid is placed in position. The bottle containing the milk rests on a raised bottom. The steriliser may be used on an ordinary fire or gas-stove, and prepares any quantity up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint (sufficient for a day's consumption) at one operation. The larger size will prepare 2 or 3 pints. It may be heated either on a fire or nursery gas-stove, or by means of two spirit-lamps, supplied with it. The *modus operandi* is to place the bottle or bottles of milk fitted with a medicated cotton-wool plug in the boiler previously filled with cold water to about the same height as the milk, then put on the lid with the thermometer, and heat until a temperature of 155° F. is indicated. The bottle of milk must then be withdrawn and allowed to remain in the hot water for half an-hour. The apparatus is well and strongly made, and as the cost is moderate it commends itself for a ready sale.



PARISIAN VAPORISER.

His next call was at the FRENCH HYGIENIC SOCIETY, 6 Conduit Street, W., where the polite young lady in charge showed him the latest improvements in the Society's well-known "Parisian Vaporiser," the principle of which we have before explained. From our illustration it will be seen that the casing round the spirit-



lamp has been taken away, giving the apparatus a more elegant appearance, and at the same time preventing a certain amount of flaring of the lamp, which occasionally took place before this improvement was instituted. The orifices from which the spray is projected are also improved and immovably fixed, thus assuring at all times an even and horizontally-directed spray.

The Exhibition of Medicinal and Economic Plants and Products at the Hague.

THE Pharmacological Exhibition at the Hague, about which we have already given preliminary particulars in previous issues of this journal, was opened on Monday morning by the Dutch Minister of the Interior, Mr. S. van Houten. Through the courtesy of Dr. M. Greshoff, who has taken a leading part in the promotion of this Exhibition, we have received an advance-proof of the catalogue, from which we notice that the exhibits number about 180. Dr. Greshoff informs us that the participation in the Exhibition, and the excellence of the objects shown, exceed all anticipations; the exhibits of plants alone embrace from 800 to 900 different varieties, and many exhibitors have taken an unusual amount of trouble in tastefully arranging their contributions. Although no charge is made for space by the committee, several of the exhibits have entailed upon their owners an outlay of from 50% to 80% for display and decorations alone. The great majority of the exhibits are sent in, as might be expected, by Dutch or Dutch colonial firms. The catalogue, however, contains the names of about fifteen German exhibitors and about a dozen exhibitors of other foreign nationalities. It is somewhat of a disappointment to notice that Great Britain is to all intents and purposes unrepresented, the only stand showing British goods being that of the firm of W. & A. R. Johnston, educational publishers, of Edinburgh and London, who exhibit four sheets of botanical illustrations by J. H. Balfour.

A number of foreign pharmacologists have come to attend the Exhibition, among the best-known of these being Professors Edward Schaer, of Strassburg, Hartwich and Schroeter, of Zürich. The German Department of Public Health has sent a special representative in the person of Dr. Busse, of Berlin.

The Exhibition is held in the building and gardens of the Royal Zoological and Botanical Society at the Hague. It is, so far as we can recollect, the only exhibition of its kind ever attempted in Holland, and considering that it is pre-eminently a scientific exhibition, and one of real commercial and educational value, it is a pity that Great Britain should not be represented by some of its leading pharmaceutical firms, especially because, on previous occasions, several of these have not thought it beneath their dignity to appear at exhibitions which were really nothing better than cheap bazaars.

The main object of the Exhibition was not, however, a mercantile one, the guiding idea of the promoters being to afford European pharmacists, medical men, and others interested in the subject an insight into the wealth of available economic materials of the vegetable kingdom existing in Holland, and especially in the great Dutch colonies in the East Indies. Botanical exhibitions there have, of course, been in plenty; but the chief object of these has almost invariably been to show ornamental plants and flowers. On the present occasion, however, the chief interest centres in the third section of the Exhibition, containing medicinal plants in a dried state or otherwise prepared for actual use.

One of the most significant features of the Exhibition has been the cordiality with which official bodies, pharmaceutical and other societies, medical colleges and museums in Holland have co-operated to obtain suitable exhibits from Java. Several excellent contributions have been sent in by official organisations, as well as by private persons, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the cinchona-industry is well represented. The exhibits embrace a complete collection of the medicinal plants mentioned in the third edition of the Pharmacopeia Nederlandica III., either cultivated or growing wild in Holland. They number no fewer than forty-nine, and in addition to these there are considerably more than 100 plants shown possessing certain therapeutic properties which are used medicinally by the people though they are no longer official.

The exhibits of the first and second sections of living medicinal and economic plants number only a dozen. The

principal of these are sent by the Botanic Gardens of the Universities of Utrecht and Groningen. A lady living in the Hague contributes two living specimens of an Indian domestic remedy known in Java as Temol Lawak (*Curcuma Zerumbet*). The bulb of this dry turmeric, after being dried, is cut into pieces by the Javanese, and made into an infusion like tea. Frequently, however, the bulb is grated when raw, mixed with water, and then pressed and used as a drink, flavoured with a little lemon or tamarind juice. The action of the drug is slightly laxative, and it is generally administered in affections of the bile or liver. The plant grows wild in Java, and during the dry season the leaves shrivel up, while the bulb remains alive in the ground. The flowers are of a violet colour.

In the third section, which comprises medicinal or economic plants in a dried state, or in the condition in which they are used in pharmacy, are about sixty exhibits, mostly of Indian origin. The Botanical Gardens of Buitenzorg, in Java, send a particularly fine collection of specimens, including guttapercha from the leaves of *Palagium*, prepared in the gardens. Among numerous exhibitors who have sent specimens of cinchona-bark and other articles of quinological interest is Dr. de Vry of the Hague. Hydrochlorate of cocaine in crystals is exhibited by Zimmer & Co., of Frankfort, and the Amsterdam Quinine-works also send a contribution.

An interesting exhibit is that of the Anti-opium Society in the Hague. It contains figures of the poppy-plants, specimens of opium and poppy-seed, and a collection of apparatus used in opium-smoking.

The new African Commercial Company, of Rotterdam, have a good exhibit of palm oil, annatto and other medicinal products of tropical Africa; and the important Dutch cocoa-industry, is also well represented, Messrs. Van Houter sending a large model of a cocoa-plantation, together with specimens of some twenty different varieties of cocoa-fruit.

It appears that some thirty-seven years ago a pharmaceutical exhibition was also held in the Hague, and a shield commemorative of that exhibition is one of the objects sent to the present show.

The firm of Ch. Durel & Jay, of Montrison, France, who are represented among other foreign drug-growers, send a considerable collection of dried herbs cultivated by them.

Among the cinchona-barks exhibited is a collection containing a number of specimens presented many years ago to Dr. de Vry by Delondre, the discoverer of quinidine. This collection contains a number of specimens of historic importance, many of which are figured in the well-known book "Quinologie," by Delondre and Bouchardat, a copy of which is also exhibited. Among the plant products which formed the fourth section of the Exhibition is the fine collection of narcotics and bodies prepared therefrom by the exhibitor, sent in by Professor Lewin, of Berlin, as well as a collection of phyto-chemical preparations from Professor Tschirch, of Berne. This collection also contains forty-three specimens of new resins, tannols, &c.

The Buitenzorg Gardens are also represented in this section with a collection of Javanese essential oils prepared in the laboratory gardens by Dr. van Romburgh. This collection is of special interest, because a great deal of attention has been paid in the course of the last few years to the distillation of essential oils in Java, where oil-bearing plants, many of them as yet very imperfectly investigated, are abundant. The exhibit here referred to contains oil of cloves from the leaves, the flower-stalks, and the flower-pods of the plant. Cinnamon oil from leaf-bark and root-bark, and three essential oils from different varieties of *Andropogon* grasses—viz., *A. muricatus*, Ratz., known in Java as Akar wangi, from the root of the plant; *A. Trarancusa*, Roxb., known as Sereh wangi, prepared from the leaves and possessing an odour resembling that of oil of citronella; and *A. Schenanthus*, L., also prepared from the leaves and resembling in odour that of the lemongrass oil of commerce.

Preparations of West Indian tamarinds are shown by J. B. Citron, of Amsterdam.

Much has been written in pharmaceutical literature of the so-called Mithridate and Theriak. The first-named of these, as is generally known, derives its name from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who had the reputation of being the greatest authority of his day on medicinal symbols; and he was the inventor of an antidote which acquired enormous

renown, so much so that Pompey, after his conquest of Asia Minor, caused the medical manuscript of Mithridates to be carried to Rome, in order that the recipe of the famous antidote might not be lost. Hence the appearance in Roman therapeutics, shortly after this occurrence, of the preparation known as Mithridates, which kept in vogue for many centuries, until it became merged in the preparation known as Theriak, so-called either because it contained viper as one of its ingredients, or because it was supposed to be an antidote against snake-poison. This Theriak was one of the chief nostrums of the Middle Ages, and kept its reputation until the present century. Nay, it is said that even at the present day it is a common domestic remedy in Southern France and certain parts of Italy. In the College of Pharmacy in Paris there is still preserved a prescription for the preparation of Theriak, according to which the drug was prepared yearly with peculiar ceremony. The prescription contains no less than sixty-three ingredients, and a specimen of it is exhibited by J. Mouton & Son, pharmacists, of the Hague, who have had it in stock in their shop for many generations.

A beautiful collection of pharmaceutical literature, including many sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century classics—such as copies of "Dodonæi Mechliniensis Med. Cas-Stirp. Histor., 1616"; Fuchs' "New kreuterbuch, 1543"; "De Lobel Kruydtboeck, 1571"; Rumphius' "Herbar. Amboinense, 1741-1750"—are exhibited by a museum in Haarlem. The Colonial Museum in the same city also sends a number of interesting pharmacological books, most of them, however, of comparatively recent date, and a firm of booksellers in the Hague also send a beautiful collection of old herbals and rare books of medicinal plants. This same section includes a photograph of the memorial which has been erected in the island of Amboina to George Everard Rumphius, the celebrated seventeenth-century botanist, who lived on that island, and who was the first to give an intelligent botanical description of nutmegs and cloves. There are also three copper microscopes, made by Antony van Leeuwenhoeck, who was the discoverer of that instrument, and who lived in the town of Delft, close to the Hague. Besides these venerable instruments are shown some of the most modern microscopes made by the well-known firm of Karl Zeiss, of Germany.

THE CAY CHEMIST.—Last October, Consul Hearn, of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, made a trip by river to the German and Italian colonies in the valley of the Cahy river, within his district, to see for himself how Europeans got on in this, the most temperate, portion of the great South American Republic. One of the chief informants from whom the Consul obtained information in the Italian colony was the chemist of the settlement, who appears to do the doctoring for the colonists along with his pharmaceutical work, for there is neither a physician nor a surgeon in the colony. Most of the Italians are natives of Mantua and drawn from the poorest classes of that city. They all do well in Brazil, but return to their own country as soon as they have made a little money.

HE DON'T KNOW WHERE 'E ARE—Mr. Edwin Croft Middleton, of Burlington Lane, Chiswick, was summoned before Mr. Curtis-Bennett, on Tuesday, at the West London Court, for selling medicine without a stamp, and also without a licence. Mr. Alpe appeared to support the summonses on behalf of the Board of Inland Revenue. It was proved that an officer purchased a box of Universal Ointment, with a label on it giving instructions how to use it. The defendant contended that it was not liable to stamp-duty, and said he had been in communication with the authorities, who told him that he could sell it. This was denied by Mr. Alpe, and he referred to a decision in point. The defendant argued that the clauses in the Act stated that the label must say, "Cure, or relieve." The label did not state, "Cure, or relieve," but simply gave directions for use. Mr. Curtis-Bennett: Stamp the box outside, "It will not cure, or relieve," and see how much you will sell. The Defendant: It is not necessary. Anyone can sell Universal Ointment. We don't know where we are, that's a fact. (Laughter.) Mr. Curtis-Bennett adjourned the summons for the defendant to take out a licence, and said that on the next occasion he would deal with the unstamped duties.

Medical Gleanings.

HOW TO GIVE QUININE.

The Practitioner states that it will frequently be found that if quinine is prescribed in the effervescent form it agrees with the stomach, and a small dose produces as much effect as a larger one given in solid form, while irritation and tinnitus are avoided. A good prescription is—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Quininae sulph... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ii. |
| Acid. citric. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. x. |
| Elixir simplicis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Syrup. aurantii | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Aq. ad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |

M.

To be given with 10 gr. of bicarbonate of soda, dissolved in a wine-glassful of water.

A NERVE-PILL.

In various neuroses, where both sleeplessness and constipation are common symptoms, the following is a useful prescription:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|
| Ext. cannabis indicae | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " belladonnae | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pil. aloes e. ferro | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. iv. |
| Ft. pil. j. | | | | | | |

Sig.: To be taken at bedtime, every night if required.

The last ingredient can be varied according to the case.—*The Practitioner*.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

A GERMAN physician recommends an improvement upon Carron oil as the first dressing—namely, the addition of a small amount of thymol to the linseed oil, as shown by the following formula:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Thymoli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. i. to ii. |
| Ol. linii | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3fl.iss. |
| Solve et adde— | | | | | | |
| Aq. calcis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3fl.iss. |
| M. | | | | | | |

To be applied in the usual way. After a few days dress with the following ointment:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Bismuth. subnit. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ij. |
| Aeid. borie. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Lanolini | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ij. |
| Ol. olivæ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5v. |
| Ft. ung. | | | | | | |

WHOOPING-COUGH.

DR. R. L. PATTERSON, an American physician, says he has used the following mixture in whooping-cough for fourteen years, and has found it excellent:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------------------|
| Ext. scutellariae fl. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | fl. 5ij. to fl. 5iv. |
| Mel. despumat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Cinchonæ rubrae | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Ammonii mur. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Spt. ammonii aromat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| " frumenti opt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv. |
| Aqua ad | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv. |

Sig.: Give from 30 drops to 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls three times a day.

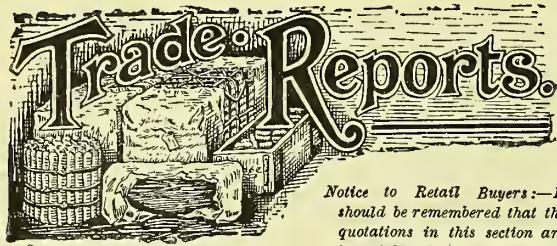
TOBACCO-CURE.

FOR weaning people from excessive use of tobacco, the *Therapeutic Gazette* prescribes this pill:—

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------------------|
| Auri et sod. chlor. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Strych. nit. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ |
| Nitroglyc. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ |
| Atrop. sulph. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ |
| Tinct. digital. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | iiiij. |
| Capisci | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Salicin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. j. |
| Cinehon. sulph. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. j. |

For one pill.

To be taken thrice daily.



Notice to Retail Buyers.—It should be remembered that the quotations in this section are invariably the lowest net cash prices actually paid for large

quantities in bulk. In many cases allowances have to be added before ordinary prices can be ascertained. Frequently goods must be picked and sorted to suit the demands of the retail trade, causing much labour and the accumulation of rejections, not all of which are suitable even for manufacturing purposes.

It should also be recollect that for many articles the range of quality is very wide.

42 CANNON STREET, E.C., July 11.

BUSINESS this week has been of a fairly satisfactory character, and the volume of trade, especially in the export department, shows no signs of decreasing. To-day's drug-auctions, although comparatively small in extent, were fairly animated, and most alterations were towards higher prices. There is no alteration in the Bank rate, which remains 2 per cent.; and bar silver still stands at 30½d. per oz., as it did at the close of our last report. The principal alterations for the week may be summed up as follows:—In the department of crude drugs there has been a strong advance in ipecacuanha. English essential oils are also higher, and the same may be said of several French essential oils. Peppermint oil is dearer all round, but menthol slightly easier. More business has been done in gum acacia, and opium shows a steady market at present. Cubabs are slightly higher, and vanilla sold well to-day. There has been some inquiry for lime-juice, resulting in slightly higher rates. Sarsaparilla is inquired for, especially the grey Jamaica variety. Colocynth and Cape aloes are again dearer. Balsams keep firm, and beeswax is fairly steady. Good senna-leaves of all kinds realise high prices. In raw camphor speculative business was resumed to-day at steady rates. Cardamoms, although lower for ordinary grades, sell with excellent competition for good qualities. Rhubarb and kola-nuts are dull of sale, myrrh and gum elemi tending lower. Forced sales of ergot of rye have brought about some decline. Canary-seed is also easier for Turkish. The new English extracts offer at low prices. In fine chemicals there have been hardly any changes. Quinine is dull. Phenacetine continues to be cut by the makers. Caffeine shows signs of weakness. Cream of tartar has advanced considerably, and there is a much better feeling both for citric and tartaric acids. Carbolic acid in crystals is scarce. Glycerine is firmly held, and hyposulphite of soda is again dearer. The price of quicksilver has been reduced slightly, but no alteration follows in mercurials. In oils, drysalteries, and spices changes are few. Nutmegs are rather firmer. In Zanzibar cloves more business is doing. Mace is quiet, chillies lower, and ginger steady. Shellac shows little alteration; turmeric, however, is lower in price. The auction sales of East Indian indigo resulted in an all round advance. Seed-oils are weak and slow of sale, cotton-seed and rape oil being particularly neglected. Petroleum is weak, and turpentine quiet.

Quinine-makers and the Cinchona-supply.

We announced some time ago that Dr. Buchler, of the Brunswick Quinine-factory, was now in Java for the purpose

of inquiring into the condition of the cinchona-industry in that island. It appears that Dr. Buchler is the delegate of the combined German quinine manufacturers, and of Messrs. Howards & Sons, and in that capacity has made proposals to all the cinchona-planters in Java to make a contract for the purchase of their bark for a period of five years. The manufacturers propose to pay a fixed price of 6c. per unit per half-kilo. of bark, and in addition to that to allow the planters one-half of the profit on all sales of sulphate of quinine above 24fl. per kilo, which is equal to about 1s. 2d. per oz. The Java cinchona-planters on their part would have to agree, severally and jointly, not to supply more than one-half of 235,000 kilos. of quinine in the bark, that figure being estimated as the total annual consumption of the world. This would reduce the shipments of bark from Java to about one-half of their present quantity, the total exports from the island in 1894 having been equal to 211,750 kilos. of sulphate of quinine. Under the arrangement the German and English manufacturers together would monopolise the whole of the bark-supplies in Java, consequently the American and French markets would have to depend upon the supplies from British India, Ceylon, South America, and Africa, and it would follow that acceptance of the proposed agreement by the Java people would lead to an immediate advance in the price of quinine. It is considered very doubtful whether Dr. Buchler will be able to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the planters, as there is no trace of co-operation among the latter. About three years ago, when a similar plan was proposed by leading merchants in Batavia, about one-half of the planters agreed to limit their shipments for a year to three quarters of their estimated possible output. Very few of those who had agreed to do so, however, kept their promise, and the experiment ended in total failure.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical Market.

Our Newcastle correspondent, writing on July 10, says that the chemical market generally scarcely presents a new feature to report upon. Prices are to a great extent unchanged and, with few exceptions, low, the supply and demand being pretty evenly balanced. Little new business of any moment is expected—at any rate, until towards the latter end of this month, when negotiations will be instituted for the Baltic autumn orders. Dyers, bleachers, and finishers, as well as calico-printers, in the north generally have been somewhat busier of late, which has induced a moderately brisk demand for textile chemicals. Forward quotations in all products may be classed as firm, but slight concessions are reported as having been made in a few instances for prompt delivery. This latter remark, however, does not apply to *Hyposulphite of soda*, as, if possible, its position is stronger than ever. Inquiries are large and numerous, and manufacturers are experiencing great difficulty in meeting the demand. Ruling quotations are for 10-ton lots, 6s. per ton net in 7 to 8 cwt. casks; kegs, the usual 12s. 6d. per ton extra. I expect, however, to see an advance on this again very shortly. Pure white *Sulphate of alumina* is also in better request, owing mainly to consumers of *Alum* having in many cases commenced to replace at least a portion of the latter product with it. *Blanching powder* continues fairly firm at 7s. to 7s. 5s. per ton, net, softwood casks; 7s. 5s. to 7s. 10s. per ton, net, hardwood casks. *Soda-crystals*, owing to production having been slightly reduced, consequent upon the hot weather, are in rather limited supply. Quotations, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per ton, net. *Oxalic acid* has been in good request at late rates. *Recovered sulphur* is rather more active, at prices varying from 3s. 15s. to 3s. 17s. 6d. per ton, net. The Sicilian producers are becoming somewhat discontented at the low prices at present ruling, and I believe a combination, to regulate the output, will be the result. *Yellow prussiate of potash* still remains at 8d. to 8½d. per lb., but not much business has been done. *Precipitated carbonate of barytes* steady, and in good demand, as is also the mineral product, especially for the higher qualities of the latter; in fact, some mineowners have little or nothing to offer for some time to come, being sold so far forward. *Caustic soda*, 7s. to 77 per cent., 9s. 5s. to 9s. 10s. per ton, net; 70 per cent., 7s. 5s. to 7s. 15s. per ton, net. *Saltcake* in fair request. South Durham salt steady at 9s. to 9s. 6d. f.o.b., Tees. *Aluminate of soda*, 30s. per ton, net. *Chloride of barium* uncharged, but firm.

The New York Drug-market.

Our correspondent, writing from New York on July 3, says: The market here has been dull and uninteresting, showing very markedly the effects of the holiday season. Many go out of town for the week of the Fourth to avoid the too patriotic fire-crackers of the celebrating young American. *Opium* has been very quiet and rather weak, with single-case lots offering down to \$1.65. There is an entire absence of any speculative interest. *Quinine* is selling well in a jobbing way, as the consumptive demand is quite satisfactory. The market has a firm tone, and it is said that there are only one or two parcels in outside hands, and these are held above present quotations. On regular terms 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. has been accepted for bulk *Salicylic acid* continues to show the depressing effects of the severe competition among the domestic makers; 47c. has been accepted in lots of 100 pounds. *Cacao butter* is firmer, 30c. net being asked for ton lots, and 31c. for jobbing quantities of bulk. This is in sympathy with the improvement reported by cable from the London sales. *Cod-liver oil* is dull at \$44 to \$45 per barrel for old oil. New oil is quoted three dollars or so higher than the old, but no sales are reported. *Rochelle salts* has been advanced 1c. per lb. Some inquiry is noted in *Spermaceti* for export; 31c. to 32c. is the ruling quotation. A temporary scarcity was reported last week in *Nitrate of strontia*, but ample supplies are afloat; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c. is the general quotation. *Peppermint oil* shows some improvement; the market has been cleared of all Western bulk oil below \$1.75, at which it now stands quite firm. For bulk, Wayne county bulk, \$1.75 has been paid, and \$1.90 asked. H.G.H. has advanced to \$2.20 to \$2.25. *Acetanilid* continues to be unsettled and rather weak, though 29c. seems to be the bottom price for bulk; some makers hold out for 31c. to 32c. for their brands. *Seneca* : Manitoba offers at 23c and Minnesota at 26c. from the West; local holders want 27c. to 28c. respectively. A damaged lot of 84 bales of *Mexican Sarsaparilla* taken out of the *Yumuri*, which was sunk in East River, has been sold at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The trade think it should not have been allowed to be offered for sale.

ACID (CARBOLIC)—Firm and scarce so far as concerns *Crystals*. One maker asks 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for 34-35° C. crystals, but that is about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. above the second-hand price. The recent Japanese demand has brought down the stocks pretty considerably, and the output in the summer months is below the average.

ACID (CITRIC).—A much better feeling prevails in this article. There have been many inquiries this week and a few good orders have been placed. The manufacturers require 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., second-hand holders 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

ACID (TARTARIC).—A very firm market English acid is held for 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on the spot; foreign brands offer at 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to 11d. per lb.

ALOES.—A newly-imported parcel of *Cape aloes* (28 bags) sold with good competition to-day at an advance of fully 1s. per cwt.—viz., 25s. to 25s. for fine hard, 23s. to 23s. 6d. for soft and slightly drossy mixed, and 21s. 6d. per cwt. for dull, partly burnt. Of *Curaçao* aloes 2 parcels were shown: 107 boxes, which were all bought in, 18s. per cwt. being asked for fair capey; and 150 gourds, of which 90 sold, at 40s. per cwt. for good brown liver, 20s. to 25s. per cwt. for dull ditto, and 12s. per cwt. for common drossy. For good treacly *Socotrine* aloes 70s. per cwt. is asked, but no sales were made to-day. *Zanzibar* aloes, from Aden, realised 40s. to 43s. per cwt. for yellow, partly very soft, in skins. The exports of aloes from Cape Colony have been—

In 1893

451,527 lbs. Value 2,622*l*.

In 1894

515,513 lbs. Value 2,730*l*.

ANGOSTURA-BARK scarce; 24s. per cwt. c.i.f. terms is asked for fair quality.

ANNATTO.—*Seed* realises good prices. Twenty bags of bright quality from Coconada brought 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. to-day. A 44-bag parcel of good Madras seed is held for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and another lot of 17 bags was bought in at the same price.

ARECA-NUTS.—Still tending downwards. Two packages of fair quality from Ceylon sold to-day at 10s 6d. per cwt.

BALSAM (COPAIBA).—No sales were effected to-day, a small lot of *Maranham* good thick yellow being bought in at 1s. 9d., and one of thin brown *Bahia* at 1s. 8d. per lb.

BALSAM PERU.—Very scarce on the spot, and firmly held. Nine shillings remains the pice for good quality direct import. Three cases were offered at auction to-day and bought in, a bid of 8s. 9d. per lb. being rejected by the holder.

BALSAM (TOLU) was represented at to-day's sales by 2 parcels, one of 12 cases "genuine old-fashioned," which was bought in at 1s. 9d. per lb., and one of 5 cases good quality, imported in 1886, which was bought in at 1s. 8d. per lb.

BENZOIN quite neglected. *Palembang* gum was represented by about 50 cases, all of which were bought in, fair almondly at 40s. per cwt. Of *Siam* gum, 17 packages were shown and bought in, a bid of 16*l*. per cwt. for fair small almonds in block being rejected. Of *Sumatra* gum about 110 cases were offered; only 12 of these, however, sold at steady prices—viz., 8*l*. 10*s*. per cwt. for good almondly seconds of good flavour, and 6*l*. 5*s*. for ordinary seconds, fair centres, brown borders.

BUCHU.—Long leaves quite neglected. A parcel of 25 bales, rather grey in colour, was bought in to-day at 6*d*. per lb. Round leaves are selling at steady prices, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. being paid for fair greenish, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ordinary dull, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for very stalky yellow. Six bales of round leaves were offered, and all sold.

CAFFEINE.—Easier. The market has quieted down considerably, and although 27s. 6*d*. is still asked on the spot, it is by no means easy to sell at that price. For October delivery the quotation is 22s. to 23s. per lb.

CALUMBA.—Thirty-three bags of fair yellowish, mixed quality, realised from 18*s*. to 18*s*. 6*d*. per cwt. to-day.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) has been quiet all through the week, but this afternoon the syndicate buyers again appeared upon the market and purchased 100 piculs of *Formosa* camphor at 157s. 6*d*. per cwt. c.i.f. near at hand, thereby imparting a firmer tone to the drug. At auction 62 cases of *Formosa* camphor (1893 import) were bought in at 165*s*. per cwt. Ninety-four tubs of *Japanese* camphor (1890 import) were also offered and bought in at 170*s*. per cwt., which seems to be the lowest price. A bid of 167s. 6*d*. per cwt. was refused.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—The syndicate of German manufacturers expired at the end of last month, since which time one of them has been quoting 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for prompt delivery. This is 1*d*. below the English price. For future delivery, however, this maker's quotation is 1s. 10*d*. per lb., or $\frac{1}{3}$ d. above the English quotation. English and French refined camphor remain unaltered.

CANARY-SEED.—There has been little or no business done in this article on the spot since our last report, but for shipment September-October new crop *Turkish* seed has changed hands in fair quantities, at from 39*s*. to 42*s*. per qr. c.i.f. It is said that the *Spanish* canary-seed crop is below the average; 53*s*. to 55*s*. per qr. is asked for this variety on the spot. *American* seed is quoted at 47*s*. to 52*s*. 6*d*., and *River Plate* seed at from 40*s*. to 43*s*. per qr.

CAPSICUMS.—Nine bales *Madras* of fair colour, long, not stalky, sold at the rate of 13*s*. per cwt. for sound quality.

CARAWAY-SEED.—The new *Dutch* crop is said to be good as regards quantity, and unusually fine as regards quality. It is not yet on the market, but is now shortly due, and prices are expected to be lower.

CARDAMOMS.—A fairly moderate supply (129 boxes) was offered to-day, but most of it is limited above the present market value. Forty-three packages, however, sold with good competition at steady to full prices for medium to good quality. The following prices were paid:—*Malabar*: Small round greenish-brown, 1s. 6*d*. per lb. *Ceylon-Mysore*: Fine soft, bold pale, 3*s*. 10*d*.; medium, 2*s*. 10*d*.; small pale, 1*s*. 11*d*. to 2*s*.; medium to bold yellow, 1*s*. 10*d*.; small to medium pale, 1*s*. 8*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*.; ditto brownish, 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*.; small brown, partly split, 1*s*. 2*d*. to 1*s*. 5*d*. per lb. *Seed* sold at from 1*s*. 7*d*. to 1*s*. 9*d*. per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—For good quality 18s. per cwt. is asked privately. At the auctions a lot of 67 bales small partly thick, bark was bought in at 7s. 6d. per cwt.

CASCARILLA.—Without change. For 3 bags small partly grey, fair quality, 42s. 6d. per cwt. was paid to-day.

CHAULMOOGRA.—Under date of June 18 a Calcutta firm write:—"Supplies are very limited, and time would be required to execute orders for any quantity of importance." On the London market supplies are also small, but the demand is quiet.

CINCHONA.—At to-day's auctions a parcel of 12 bales Maracaibo bark (a variety which has long been scarce) sold readily at good prices—from 6½d. to 8½d. per lb. for fair bright curly chips, and from 4d. to 5½d. per lb. for dark quilly ditto. No Loxa or Huanuco barks were offered. Cartagena was bought in at 8d. per lb. for dark-brown split quill. Of a parcel of 79 bales bold bright spurious Yellow bark, 2 damaged ones sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. Good sound quality was bought in at the high price of 2s per lb. A small parcel (140 lbs.) of Wild red bark from Guayaquil was bought in at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. per lb.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar cloves show more activity. To-day August-October delivery sold at 2½d. to 2½d. per lb.

COCA-LEAVES.—From 10d. to 11d. per lb. is asked for fair green broken Truxillo; a bid of 9d. per lb., however, is to be submitted.

COLOCYNTH.—Supplies are becoming smaller every week. Since our last report American buyers have come into the market and purchased almost all the available lots of Turkish apples at 2s. per lb. At to-day's auctions the market showed a further decided improvement, 3 cases of Turkish colocynth selling with good competition at 2s. 1d. per lb. for good pale bright, and 1s. 9d. per lb. for broken and dull quality. This marks an advance of 1d. per lb.

CREAM OF TARTAR has been advancing rapidly this week. Best white French crystals have been sold, at from 67s. up to 69s. per cwt. c.i.f. Bordeaux; in London 70s. to 71s. per cwt. is quoted for this quality, and 72s. per cwt. for German powder.

CUBEBS sold at somewhat irregular rates, some parcels showing an advance in price of about 1s. 6d. per cwt. Of 109 bags 11 realised 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. for fair brown berries from Bombay, not stalky. For a parcel of 16 bags round dark, slightly stalky, fair quality, 32s. 6d. per cwt. is asked. A lot of good quality slightly dusty black, not stalky, from Singapore was bought in at 55s. per cwt. This variety is said to have been sold privately lately at 50s per cwt.

CUTTLE-FISH remains low in price: 13 casks fair small bone from the Canary Islands sold at 1½d. per lb.

DRAGONS' BLOOD—Eight packages dull Socotrine drop were bought in to-day. Of Singapore gum 17 cases were shown, but only 1 sold at 9s. 10s. per cwt. for good soft red lumps. Good quality in reed was bought in at 12s. 10s. per cwt.

ELEMI.—This drug is now rather plentiful, and the demand has fallen off considerably. Eighty-three cases shown to-day were all bought in, fair to good pale at 27s. 6d. to 30s. per cwt. For the last-named description a bid of 26s. 6d. was rejected.

ERGOT OF RYE.—Before the auctions the market was generally reported rather firmer, but at to-day's sales 11 cases of Spanish ergot, 1894 crop, good quality, slightly wormy and sifted, sold without reserve at a decline of about 1d. per lb., from 7½d. to 7½d. per lb. being realised for this lot.

EXTRACTS (ENGLISH).—The new-season's extracts are now on the market, and, in spite of the poor condition of the crops, prices are generally lower, owing, no doubt, to the competition which prevails among the makers. New *Belladonna* extract offers at 3s. 6d. per lb., and even that price might probably be "shaded," though it is said that there is but a small supply. *Hyoscyamus* is 2s. cheaper than last season, and offers now at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per lb. Extract of *Conium* is quoted at 7s. per lb.

GALLS.—In Persian galls the market remains exceedingly quiet, although a few small lots of good blue galls have been

sold at 48s. and 49s. per cwt.; while white galls are also in request at 35s. to 35s. 6d. per cwt. for good quality. About 300 bags of fair Persian galls were shown to-day. For good blue quality 48s. per cwt. is asked.

GAMBOGE.—Very slow of sale, and bought in at from 10s. for fair broken pipe of good fracture down to 8s. 10s. for pickings.

GENTIAN.—Seven bales of fair French root sold to-day at 14s. per cwt.

GLYCERINE remains exceedingly firm, but business is not very brisk. Best double-distilled German, s.g. 1260, is quoted at from 50s. to 51s. per cwt. by the makers, but that price may be shaded in secondhand.

GUM ACACIA.—There has been a rather better inquiry privately for *Soudan* gums, and as holders in many instances have been willing to accept slightly lower prices, some business has resulted. The quotations run from 40s. per cwt. for ordinary hard glassy and dark up to 55s. for good soft friable. *Persian* gum (so-called insoluble) is in very large supply, and the market is so neglected that only considerable concessions on the part of holders can bring about business. Of *Soudan* sorts 11 packages glassy and dusty rather hard sold to-day at the good price of 57s. 6d. per cwt. Two cases small to medium grey picked gum from Trieste realised 6s. 17s. 6d.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—Quiet. Of rather a large supply only one case sold at 33s. per cwt. for good blocky partly pale almonds.

GUM TRAGACANTH.—A fair inquiry has prevailed in the market lately, and several sales have been made at steady rates—viz., from 13s. 5s. to 13s. 10s. for fine pale first *Persian*; 12s. 10s. to 12s. 15s. for second-grade ditto; and from 11s. 15s. downwards for the ordinary qualities. *Smyrna* tragacanth is in small supply, and no business is reported.

HONEY.—The new *Jamaica* crop is coming in, and realises fair prices. Of 142 packages shown to-day, 79 sold at from 22s. to 25s. per cwt. for candied brown to good bright liquid red; 37 cases *Queensland* honey, rather dark, realised only 20s.; *Californian*, of good quality, sells privately at 42s. At the auction all the parcels shown were bought in.

HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA is very scarce and dearer, 6s. 9d. to 7s. per cwt. being now asked for good quality.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—It is reported that the imports of new insect-flowers on the Trieste market in the month of June were only one-half of those of last year. At the auctions to-day 11 kegs of pale powder were bought in at 8d. per lb. There was no bid even at 7d. per lb.

IPECACUANHA.—This drug has been the one on which the chief interest of the market has been centred this week. On Wednesday it became known that a new parcel of 75 bales had arrived from South America, and some fear was expressed that the recent advance might be lost at to-day's auctions. This idea proved entirely erroneous. So far from prices giving way, 59 out of the 88 bales of *Brazilian* root offered to-day sold, with excellent competition, at an advance on the highest rates paid privately, the total rise since the last auctions being from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. Fair to good annulated sound root brought from 5s. to 5s. 6d., damaged ditto from 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d. per lb. *Cartagena* ipecacuanha, of which only 4 bales were offered, realised an advance of 9d. per lb. on the last auction-rates, 4s. to 4s. 1d. per lb. being paid for good but damaged quality. A 140-lb. case of mouldy but good picked *Johore* root (from Singapore) sold cheaply at 5s. 6d. per lb.

JALAP is firmly held. Good sound *Vera Cruz* root is held for 11d. per lb. Three packages small, damaged, and wormy sold at 8d. to 10½d. per lb.

KOLA.—Tending easier. At the auctions several parcels were bought in at 1s. per lb., for fair partly damaged seed, and 1 bag of fair West Indian kola realised 11½d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE has been in pretty good demand privately, and the bulk of the supply has been bought up. Sales are said to have been made up to 1s. 4d. per gallon for good quality *Jamaica*. At to-day's auction 3 packages mixed with sediment realised 1s. 3d. per gallon.

MARSHMALLOW-ROOT.—The crop on the Continent is reported to be rather a small one this year, and there has been a considerable advance in price all round.

MENTHOL may be had at somewhat lower prices; 13s. 6d. per lb. would easily buy good quality on the spot. For forward delivery there have been more inquiries recently, but so far as we can hear no business has yet resulted.

MUSK.—Neglected. Of *Tongquin* pods first pile of 9 tins was offered to-day, and bought in at from 80s. per oz. for fine blue and brown skin and underskin, down to 60s. per oz. for old-fashioned small to bold pods with top and underskin. Of other pile pods, 7 tins were shown of each: 1 sold at 41s. 6d. per oz. for small to bold broken pods, blue and brown skin and underskin. Four tins of ordinary musk trimmings realised only 2d. per oz.

MYRRH.—Tending downwards. The supply is fairly large, and at to-day's auctions 30 packages of ordinary red sorts sold without reserve at 46s. to 47s. per cwt. Common siftings at 12s. per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—Unchanged at low prices. For parcel of medium to bold silky brownish seed from *Bombay* 6s. is to be submitted. Twenty-seven bales brown small seeds from *Madras* realised 5s. Another lot of 11 bags fair silky, but dark *Bombay*, 6s.; and 379 packages ordinary dark *Telllicherry* from 3s 3d. down to 2s per cwt.

OILS (ESSENTIAL).—At to-day's auctions several parcels of essential oils were offered, but the bulk was, as usual, bought in. Of *Cinnamon* oil 8 cases offered without reserve, and realised, respectively, 6d. and 3d. per oz. Fair quality was bought in at 1s. per oz. *Eucalyptus* oil is quite neglected. Fifteen cases of rather dark-coloured Tasmanian oil were not actually offered. For 25 cases of oil from *Melbourne* 1s. per lb. is asked, or 9d. per lb. for the whole parcel. Fair *Nutmeg* oil from *Penang* is held for 3d. to 3½d. per oz. Two drums of *Gingergrass* oil sold without reserve at 2d. per oz. *Star-anise* oil is quiet at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. per lb., and oil of *Cassia* is unchanged. English oil of *Lavender* is rising to famine prices, 90s. per lb. being talked of for fine quality. English oil of *Peppermint* is likewise advancing. A fortnight ago fine *Cambridge* black mint could be had at 28s.; to-day, we are informed, 34s. per lb. has been paid. *American* oil is likewise dearer; *D & O* brand in tins has been advanced from 8s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. *HGH*, after having sold at 10s. 1½d., and, it is said, 10s. 3d. per lb., is now held for 10s. 4½d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. At auction 2 cases (50 bottles each) of *Cooking's* Japanese peppermint oil sold cheaply at 6s. 3d. per lb. Among the essential oils, which have recently been reduced in prices in some lists, are oil of *Estragon* to 41s. per lb., and oil of *Angelica*, fine quality, to 31s. per lb. *American* cedar wood oil offers at 1s. per lb., c.i.f.; ditto *Pennyroyal* at 4s. to 5s. c.i.f., according to quality; ditto *Sassafras* at 1s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f.

OPIUM salts quiet. *Morphia* (*Hydrochlorate*) in powder is quoted at 4s. Crystals at 4s. 2d. per oz., but one of the makers would probably be willing to cut these quotations. *Codeia* is quoted according to quantity at from 10s. 3d. to 10s. 9d. per oz. The market is fairly animated, so far as druggists' opium is concerned, especially as regards the better qualities. Soft-shipping kinds, however, remain neglected. The quotations are now:—Good to fine *Smyrna*, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d.; and second druggists', 7s. to 7s. 6d.; good to fine soft-shipping, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. *Persian*, in which small sales have recently taken place, from 11s. for ordinary to 12s. 9d. for fine quality.

ORANGE PEEL neglected. Fair thin *Malta* strips 8d. Quarters 3½d. per lb.

ORRIS-ROOT.—The Italian market is still reported to be advancing in price, but transactions are not very important in London. The quotations are:—For fine picked *Florentine*, 72s. 6d. to 76s. per cwt.; sorts ditto, from 68s. to 72s. per cwt., c.i.f. terms. *Verona* orris is quoted at from 56s. to 57s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., for good to fine quality. At auction to-day 8 packages *Florentine* sorts were bought in at 72s., and 4 cwt. of powdered orris, ground by *Stafford, Allen & Sons*, at 100s. per cwt.

OTTO OF ROSE.—We are informed that the Bulgarian rose harvest, which ended about the first of this month, lasted altogether about four weeks—nearly ten days longer than last year's. Before the beginning of the distillation the general belief was that this year's crop would be even less than last year's, on account of the deceptive effect of the mild winter and the early cold spring which followed it. Accordingly heavy importations of geranium oil were made, and the rose flowers realised the highest prices ever paid. At the very commencement of the harvest, however, a most favourable weather set in throughout the whole rose district, and frequent abundant rainfalls proved so beneficial to the crop that its prospects changed at once for the better. Besides, this unusually favourable weather continued during the whole harvesting season, and the entire distillation of the new otto was thus effected under most favourable conditions. In consequence of it the yield of the crop is of a very superior quality, and about 15 to 20 per cent. larger than last year's. The total produce of new otto, without counting the small lots of old otto left over and the geranium oil that may be used for its sophistication, is estimated at about 72,000 Turkish ounces.

PHENACETIN.—The manufacturers are still cutting each other's throats. For the best-liked brand, in 1-cwt. lots, 7s. to 7s. 3d. per lb. is asked, but that figure could be materially shaded in other quarters. Several parcels, however, have lately been rejected on account of their alleged impurity.

QUININE.—A dead letter. No business has been reported this week. For second-hand German bulk 12½d. per oz. is nominally asked, but 12½d. would probably buy.

QUICKSILVER.—On Monday the importers' price was reduced from 7l. 10s. to 7l. 5s. per bottle. The market closes quietly with second-hand sellers at 7l. 4s. The decline has not been heavy enough to affect the quotations of *Mercurials*.

QUINCE-SEED has long been scarce. Six bags from the Cape sold to-day at 1s. 3d. per lb.

RHURARB.—Flat. Of about 150 cases placed in sale to-day only 9 sold as follows:—*Canton* small to medium round, seven-eighths fair pinky-grey fracture, 11d.; small round druggists' root, 1s. 2d. per lb. *Highdried* small to medium flat, three-fourths pinky fracture, 10d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—*Lima-Jamaica*, of which 14 bales (stony, woody, and damaged) were offered, sold well at from 9d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Fair *Honduras* is held at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Fair grey *Jamaica*, damaged, sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb., showing full value. Damaged *Guayaquil* sold at 9d. per lb.; less damaged quality is held for 10d. per lb.

SHELLAC.—Has shown little change during the week, but at the close the market is somewhat firmer, and there are no sellers of *Orange TN* for August delivery below 127s. per cwt. At auction practically nothing was sold.

SQUILL.—Fine pale quality sells privately at 4d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Dull of sale. Good *Antigua* (*W.I.*) sold on Wednesday at 18s. to 18s. 6d., but at to-day's drug-sales the high price of 23s. per cwt. was paid. For 25 casks *Calcutta* (a variety which has not been plentiful lately) 9s. 6d. per cwt. was refused.

TURMERIC.—Lower. At auction on Tuesday ordinary *Bengal*, bulo and finger mixed, sold at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d.; *Madras*, medium to good bold yellow finger, 8s. 6d. to 10s.; *Cochin* finger, 8s. 3d., bulbs, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

VANILLA.—At to-day's auctions a small supply sold at full prices:—Fine cottony, 7 to 8 inches, 19s. 6d. to 22s.; 3½ to 5½ inches, 16s. to 17s. 6d.; brownish, 14s. to 17s. 6d. per lb.

WAX (BEES').—*Madagascar* wax was slow of sale to-day, but is firmly held at 7l. 5s. for ordinary, to 7l. 15s. for good yellow. *Australian* wax has been in good demand privately, and at auction 19 packages sold well at 6l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. 6d. for ordinary grey to good mixed. New *Jamaica* wax about steady; 6l packages sold to-day at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 5s. per cwt. for brown to good orange and yellow.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

In letters for publication correspondents are requested to express their views as concisely as possible.

Correspondents should write on one side of the paper only, and devote a separate piece of paper to each subject of inquiry.

The name and address of the writer should accompany all communication with, if desired, a distinctive nom-de-plume.

The Aconitine Research.

SIR.—In the report of the proceedings of the Pharmaceutical Council in this day's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, an incorrect inference may be drawn from the statement that upon Mr. Hampson's motion the Council went into committee to discuss the motion of which I had given notice, and that, on resuming, it appeared that my motion had not been seconded. I have, in the past, been a strong advocate for discussion in committee; but in relation to recent investigations into the work of the Research Laboratory I have been convinced that every step in committee has added to the confusion and helped to mask the truth. As soon as the motion to go into committee was carried, I refused to proceed with my motion. I shall be glad, however, if you will allow me to place in parallel columns two sentences which refer to Professor Dunstan's claim to priority that he was the first to record the fact that the constitution of aconitine was acetyl-benzoyl-aconine, and to ask some questions suggested by their perusal. The first paragraph is from the "Special Report" of the Research Committee, and we are told in that report that during the investigation "the Director was present to answer questions and give any information required." The second paragraph is from the "Reply to Dr. Freud," by Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr, reprinted in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, May 11, 1895, page 654, which paper six eminent men thought it wise to advise the Council to publish.

The Committee finds:—

3rd.—That Professor Dunstan and Mr. Carr's own abstracts, published before the appearance of Messrs. Freud and Beck's paper, contain the complete and conclusive evidence of the constitution of aconitine—namely, that it is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine.

Professor Dunstan states:—

This third paper contains the only complete proof which has hitherto been adduced that aconitine is acetyl-benzonaconine, and it will be seen that it furnishes the results of estimations of acetic acid which, it was stated in our short paper published in the Proceedings nearly two months before, were in process of being made.

1st. If the "third paper," which was published nearly two months after the "abstracts," contains the "only complete proof" of the constitution of aconitine, in what way do the said abstracts contain the "complete and conclusive evidence" of the said constitution?

2nd. In following out a research is it customary for the investigator to take for granted that estimations which are "in process of being made" will furnish any predescribed result?

3rd. If the estimations of acetic acid which were "in process of being made" had yielded a different result, would the abstracts still have contained the "complete and conclusive evidence of the constitution of aconitine—namely, that it is acetyl-benzoyl-aconine"?

A satisfactory solution of these questions is desirable, because the Special Committee which reported to the Council on Wednesday also received the assistance and accepted the assurances of the Director of the Research Laboratory in framing their report.

Newcastle on Tyne.

N. H. MARTIN.

Boots' Cashiers.

SIR.—With further reference to the letter which appeared in the *Nottingham Argus* reflecting on our firm, we wish to explain that it dealt with matters affecting only the Nottingham central branch, where there are four cash-desks, two of which are on the ground-floor where the chemist's business is carried on. No cash-girls are employed in this department; but on the first floor, where a high-class fancy and artists'-materials' business is done, entirely separate from the chemist's business, there are two cash-desks. These are occupied by two cash-girls, who are relieved by two others, each set working half-time at the cash-desk and half-time in learning the business, the work being light, pleasant, and suitable for girls of taste.

We have always applications on our books from parents of the middle class who are anxious for their girls to enter this department, and could, if we chose, get plenty of girls to take situations without salary for the first twelve months.

We should be glad if you would insert this letter, together with a copy of the one which we sent to the *Argus*.

Yours obediently (for Boots, Limited),
Island Street, Nottingham,

A. L. MILNE,
Secretary.

[In his letter to the *Nottingham Argus*, Mr. Milne states that that paper has been quite misinformed. "The cash-girl to whom you obviously refer was under sixteen when engaged, about seven months ago, and if she had only been fourteen years of age she would have received the same salary. She had had no previous experience of cash-girls' duties, nor, in fact, any business experience. No bond was taken to protect the company, and no bonds are ever asked for from cash-girls. No uniform of black stuff or of any other stuff is required in our service. She does not work from eight to eight daily. She has not charge of the principal cash-desk, and her takings do not total even one hundred pounds weekly. Girls start in our employ at four shillings per week, preferably girls of fourteen years of age. Their salaries are progressive, according to their ability and usefulness. For instance, a girl who commenced with us less than three years ago now gets fifteen shillings per week. Another, after five years' service, gets twenty shillings per week—in each case without previous experience of our business. These examples are altogether apart from ladies superintending departments, who are paid higher salaries. Most firms start learners, such as those you refer to, without salaries, and even demand a premium with them. It is not our fault if girls do not begin business until they are sixteen years of age, and we may add that music is not essential to entering our employ. We have no girl of eighteen who has been with us two years who is only in receipt of five shillings weekly. We pay thoroughly competent assistants salaries above the average paid elsewhere. Ability counts for more than age with us. When it is considered that nearly fifty of our establishments are purely pharmacies, and at only four of them is there a fancy-goods department where young girls are employed, we think we have conclusively shown that our dividends are not paid by employing female assistants at small salaries.]

Chemists and Candidates.

SIR.—The delegates (Mr. F. Hunt (Local Sec.), R. F. Roper, and myself) appointed by our local Association waited on the candidates for Plymouth this morning. I am happy to be able to inform you that in each case we were received most courteously and our proposals listened to with every respect. All the candidates promised to give any matters affecting our interests coming before Parliament their fullest consideration, as they were fully in accord with all the views expressed in the circular laid before them.

All agreed that they required information on subjects connected with our interests, and suggested, in case of any future proposed legislation, that they should be further coached or briefed by the Pharmaceutical Society, the local Association, or individual members of the trade.

Candidates recognised the professional status we hold in respect to the examinations to be passed, and said we should possess privileges that ought to be reserved and jealously safeguarded.

I think, Sir, it is a great encouragement to us and to all in

our business to have such expressions from gentlemen holding, or who have held, such important positions as two of our candidates—Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. C. Harrison—and I trust that the character of our reception will cause other associations, and, where there are no associations, members, to approach their candidates and point out many of the anomalies connected with our business.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHAS. J. PARK

(President, Plymouth, Devonport, Stonehouse, and District Chemists' Association).

1 Mutley Plain, Plymouth,
July 10.

Formalin as a Preservative.

SIR.—In No. 789 of your esteemed journal we read an article (page 763) in which formalin is recommended as a preservative. Now, although it is true that formalin possesses a powerful toxic action, it is nevertheless useless as a preservative for articles of food or drink, because it is a strong poison. Formalin, in fact, is so poisonous that the German manufacturers urgently recommend their customers in Germany and other continental countries to abstain from adding it to any article of food or drink. We are therefore astonished that the British agents for formalin should recommend the substance as a preservative, in direct opposition to the policy of the manufacturers themselves.

Apart from its toxic action, formalin is altogether excluded from use in delicate articles on account of its penetrating odour and taste.

Yours faithfully,

June 28. A GERMAN MANUFACTURER.

The article referred to is an extract from a paper by Mr. R. T. Thomsen, written with the object of showing how formalin could be detected in milk by chemical tests, the quantity being too small for detection either by taste or smell. This anticipates one of the two objections raised to formalin in the above letter, but the statement referring to the toxicity of formaldehyde is, perhaps, more serious. We have therefore brought the matter before Messrs. A. & M. Zimmermann, the agents in question, who write:—"All substances which act as preservatives are toxic to bacteria, but it does not follow that they are poisons in the strict sense of the term. The real question is, Has formalin, in the quantities necessary for preventing the growth of bacteria, any toxic action on man? There is abundant evidence to prove that although it is extremely toxic to bacteria, it is far less injurious to moulds, and presumably, therefore practically innocuous to higher forms of life. Indeed, Berlicz states (*New Remed.*, 1892) that it is harmless to man. Another important consideration is the influence of food preservatives upon the digestive organs. So far as milk-preservatives are concerned, nearly all have been tried in turn, and a mixture of 75 per cent. of boric acid and 25 per cent. of borax was the common preservative in use previous to the introduction of formalin. In a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts on May 1, 1895, Dr. Rideal showed that 1 oz. of formalin is used in the trade to do the same work as 5 lbs. of the boric acid and borax mixture. Most chemists and physiologists would prefer taking the smaller dose of formaldehyde (which is only present in the milk to the extent of 1 part formalin to 18,432 parts of milk) to the very large quantity of borates which are thus present in preserved milk. Dr. Rideal also informs us that he has frequently drunk a 1-per-cent. solution without any ill effects. In the quantity necessary to preserve milk the amount is so small that it is absolutely impossible to detect its presence by the taste or smell, and any statements to the contrary are probably due to the injudicious use of too large a quantity of the formalin. If the proper amount be used, the smell cannot be recognised on boiling the milk, which is rather a severe test, as the formaldehyde is volatile and passes off as a gas. In other liquids, like beer, it has to compete with sulphites, and here, again, the quantity to effect preservation is much smaller than the equivalent weight of sulphurous acids, and the taste and smell cannot be detected, although when sulphites are used it is frequently possible to detect them in this way. We may add that in practice 5 oz. of the 2 per cent. solution is added to the churn of milk."

Homer on Goitre.

SIR.—While looking through our collection of medical antiquities we came across a terra-cotta cast representing a case of goitre dating back to about 2,000 years B.C. The block which we send to you herewith illustrates the recognition of the disease by the clearly-defined swollen thyroid glands.

A physician has discovered in the "Iliad," book 2, line 216, a reference to goitre, of which the following is a translation:—

"The most unsightly man who came beneath the walls of Troy; he squinted, was lame of one foot, and his two shoulders were twisted and bent in upon his chest. At the top his head was pointed, and but a few tufts of hair grew thereon."

Bearing in mind the kind notice you gave of the thyroid gland palatoids in a recent issue of your valuable paper, we thought you would be interested in this illustration of ancient pathology. The original terra-cotta cast of the case is in the Oppenheimer collection of medical antiquities.

Yours faithfully,

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO. (LIMITED).

14 Worship Street, London, E.C., July 9.

English Goods in France.

SIR.—I have recently been staying at Cherbourg. I noticed in one shop some caramels. The box bore the name of Batger & Co., London. I ascertained that the import duty on these was 3½d per lb, yet, in face of such a handicap as this, the firm can send their goods into France.

Lozenges, except medicated ones, are scarce akin to drugs; but, with so many crying out about English export trade being weaker than it was, it is inspiring to note an exportation of the kind specified.

Redcliff Street, Bristol, Yours truly,

July 3.

ALGERNON WARREN.

Maintaining Retail Prices.

SIR.—It may be of interest to your readers to have our experience in our endeavours to maintain a minimum cutting-price.

Curiously, we have only had one difficulty with co-operative societies; in every other case we have found them ready, and even eager, to maintain prices, always providing we could control others. In the exceptional case the committee gave an undertaking to discontinue listing and stocking our goods.

Our greatest difficulty has been, and is now, with retail chemists, and, strange to say, some of them object because we have fixed the minimum too high.

In our case it is difficult to understand the chemists' objections to fall in line, as our speciality can only be sold by a small minority—viz., those holding wine-licences—and, being an article of luxury, and commanding a high price, the sale is limited to the well-to-do.

Yours truly,

Malmesbury Road,
Bow, July 8.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO.

DISPENSING NOTES.

A Red Precipitate.

Harbone (82,43) has dispensed the following several times:—

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Liq. arsenicalis | 5j. |
| Syr. Eastoni | 5ss. |

M. Fifteen to twenty drops in water thrice daily.



When the bottle is returned to be refilled a reddish precipitate is observed at the bottom. What is it caused by, and how can it be remedied?

[We cannot get a precipitate with this mixture. It would probably be the colouring-matter of the liq. arsen. The acid solution of arsenic would have been more suitable.]

Spirit or Tincture.

83/35. *Codex* had the following prescription to dispense:—

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Antipyrin. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Liq. atropiae | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1ij. |
| Spt. chlorof. co. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5iv. |
| Tinct. aurant. ad. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iss. |

M.

A teaspoonful in water every two hours.

He asks:—"Should spt. chlorof. B.P. be used or tinct. chlorof. co.?"

[We should think spt. chlorof. was intended.]

LEGAL QUERIES.

Immediate information on pharmaco-legal matters is available in "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom," Alpe's "Handy-book of Medicine-stamp Duty," and THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY.

SIR.—I notice in your editorial on Shop Hours' Bill you say:—"It provides that nothing contained in any order made under the Act shall interfere with the transaction of P.O. business by the occupier of a shop who is also a P.O. officer." Would you oblige by stating if we have to understand by that that a chemist who holds a sub-office will be obliged to keep open his shop on such holidays for nothing but P.O. business? If so, I think it would be very difficult for a chemist, who on such a day would have to explain to each drug-customer that he dare not serve him.

Yours faithfully,

Oglesby's Drug-stores, Barnsley,

A. OGLESBY.

July 5.

[The provision referred to would not necessarily compel the chemist who held a sub-office to keep open for Post Office work. That would be a matter to arrange with the Postmaster-General. No doubt, as pointed out, it would create a difficulty if the shop were open for Post Office work while for drug-business it was legally closed.]

82/33. *E. C. W.*—The law requires that any preparation containing a poison shall be labelled "Poison." A liniment containing linimentum belladonna would, of course, need to be so labelled; but we should regard it as a foolish compliance with the letter, and a disregard of the spirit, of the law to label a mixture "Poison" simply because it was made up with aq. chloroform.

86/39. *Ajax*.—We should think the preparation is considered liable to duty principally because a proprietary right is claimed (by putting the owner's name in the possessive case).

88/54. *Cepia*.—A qualified chemist travelling about the country with a van fitted as a chemist's shop to trade as a chemist would require a hawker's licence. He would not be able to get a licence to sell stamped medicines from his van, as the Board of Inland Revenue do not consider a van to be "premises."

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES.

87/5. *Sapiens*.—The article upon "Water-analysis" in DIARY, 1895, page 211, gives only a rough-and-ready method, for preparing and applying various tests, but is sufficiently explicit to enable anyone with a little practice and care to

arrive at intelligent conclusions. You will find the subject more fully dealt with in a paper by E. J. Parry, at page 689, November 11, 1893. Water of more than 20° hardness does not give reliable results with the soap-test, so requires to be diluted below that standard. In preparing the standard solution, great care should be taken that the lime solution is properly prepared, the carbonate pure, and the solution in hydrochloric acid evaporated to dryness previous to diluting to the proper strength. Pure curd soap is to be preferred to white Castile soap; you will find a form given for the preparation of the soap solution from lead plaster at page 416, September 10, 1892. Another method for obtaining a solution for a 20° of hardness is to dissolve white curd soap in alcohol (sp. gr. 92), and adjust strength by means of a solution of 20 grammes calcium carbonate dissolved so as to form 1 litre. In following the formula in the DIARY an alcohol of half proof strength would be sufficiently strong, and it is advisable when testing permanency of froth, to allow to stand a few minutes—say, five; half a minute would be too short a period.

82/26. *C. W.*—Sure Cure for Rheumatism appears to be of the nature of Chelsea Pensioner without the excipient:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Pulv. rhei | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| ," guaiauci | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Potass. bitart. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5i. |
| Sulphur. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5ij. |

M.

85/44. *Edina*.—Meat-preserving Powder for adding to the pickle for curing hams has this composition:—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| P. ac. boric. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| P. boracis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| P. potass. nitr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |

M.

84/24. *H. Moon*.—Ice-cream Powders.—Your samples have somewhat of this composition:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|------|
| Pulv. amyli | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| ," sacch. alb. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5j. |
| Colour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | q.s. |
| Flavour | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | q.s. |

M.

Mix with a pint of water, bring just to the boiling-point, and when cool put into a freezer.

85/65. *R. R. Mill*.—You do not say what the blocks of compressed sawdust would be used for. Perhaps a small quantity of sticky glucose would give the necessary adhesive property, or how would a little plaster of Paris do?

87/2. *B. H. B.*—Serpentary-root is generally given for snake-root. Senega is sometimes supplied.

90/61. *Wilts*.—Crude petroleum, in order to be made commercially useful, has to be freed from several constituents, among which are the "heavy oils." These are useful as lubricants, but are not good illuminants.

87/50. *Potassium*—South Africa is not at the present moment a very promising field for a pharmaceutical chemist contemplating emigration. Salaries are rather larger than at home, but living is considerably dearer, and the labour-market in pharmacy seems to be almost as overstocked as it is at home. Some information regarding salaries for assistants, requirements, &c., appeared in our issue of September 2, 1893.

85/70. *P. A. J.*—(1) Indiarubber corks can be obtained of any sundries house. (2) Soda sulphite is the best Preservative for Hydroquinone Solution. Your formula would be improved by adding 5j. sulphurous acid to each ounce of soda sulphite. With the carbonates of soda or potash the action of this developer is somewhat slow.

75/56. *Radix*.—*Glycerine-and Lanoline Cream*.—This is a good formula:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Crem. d'amand. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| Lanoline | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Glycerine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iss. |
| Lavender-water | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| Oil of rose geranium | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| Distilled water to | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Qj. |

Rub the crem. d'amande, lanoline, and ol. geranii together in a large mortar till soft, add the glycerine, then the water gradually, and finally the aq. lavand.

24/6/95. *Bill-poster*.—*Powder Used for Thickening Bill-posters' Paste* consists of commercial caustic soda, roughly powdered.

79/61. *Llewelyn*.—*Powder for Pheasant-coops*, to prevent disease in young pheasants, consists of precipitated chalk and a trace of carbolic acid—about 3j. of the latter to 3vij. of chalk.

24/6/95. *Epilepsy*.—*The Mixture for Epileptic Patient*, which has been given with excellent results, consists of—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----------|
| Potass. bromid. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. xxx. |
| Sp. chlorof. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | m. x. |
| Inf. gent. ad. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |

Pro dosis.

30/5. *Herbert*.—(1) *Condition-powder for horses*.—Your sample has approximately this composition:—

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Antim. nigr. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iv. |
| Sulph. subl. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vij. |
| Pulv. gent. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vij. |
| Pulv. anisi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3i. |
| Pulv. fœnugrek. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |

M.

(2) *Marking ink*:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------|
| | | | | | Oz. |
| Silver nitrate | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sodium carbonate | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Dissolve each salt separately in boiling water 2 pints, and mix. Wash the precipitate once by decantation, collect on a filter, and wash with a pint of water; drain, transfer to a mortar and add—

Tartaric acid 9 dr.

When effervescence has ceased add—

Solution of ammonia (880) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

and transfer the whole to a bottle containing—

Sugar 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Take—

Sap-green soluble 1 oz.

Archil 1 „

Water 4 „

Dissolve by the aid of heat. Add—

Powdered guna acacia 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Stir till dissolved, and strain. Add the ammoniacal solution of silver to this, and make up to a pint with water.

(3) We do not understand your query. Do you want a formula for making dry plates, or a developer, or what? (4) We do not reply by post.

68/75. *L. S. S., Hull*.—The List of Customs-duties of the United Kingdom in our DIARY is a complete one. There are no Customs-duties in this country on any articles excepting those mentioned. The duties on silk, jewellery, lace, &c., were abolished many years ago in accordance with the free-trade policy inaugurated by the abolition of the corn-duties.

79/61. *E. W.*.—The only way to make a Soluble Fluid Disinfectant from carbolic acid is to combine it with caustic soda in excess. The result is a fluid which represents the bactericidal power of the acid only partially. You should buy it in bulk if you require it for retail purposes only.

73/30. *L. L. S.'s* servant has scratched a large pier-glass by trying what effect a certain cleanser had upon it, and now there are two dull patches upon it, which he would like to polish. We do not recommend him to try an amateurish hand upon such a valuable thing. Plate-glass polishing takes years to learn, and special machinery is used.

73/33. *St. Leonards*.—There is nothing but exposure of the bedding, &c., to the air that will remove the eucalyptus odour. If the room-windows are kept open, and the sunlight allowed to get in, that ought soon to dispel the odour.

81/53. *J. B.*.—Try the treatment recommended on page 912 of June 29.

81/49. *Phoenix* writes in regard to a preparation called "Miras," which was in the market, but cannot now be obtained. It was a colourless liquid, which, when applied to the skin, turned pink, and was Used by Ladies for the Complexion. It is believed to be a preparation of safflower." [We have seen a bottle which had contained stuff of this character, and, as far as we can judge, it is a solution of some phthalein colour acidified, which, on contact with the skin, gradually resumes its colour. Acidified erythrosin solution does this.]

81/71. *Dispenser*.—(1) *Inf. Gentian. Aromat*.—We do not know any preparation which goes by this name. (2) *Pereira's "Selecta e Prescriptis"* (Churchill, 5s.) is the best book for prescription Latin.

82/23. *Acetic*.—We regret that we cannot assist you in the matter, which is beyond our ken.

82/42. *Subscriber* asks:—"Should not the following make a very good and efficient Children's Teething and Cooling Powder?—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|
| Hydrarg. c. creta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3iss. |
| Sodii bicarb. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3j. |
| P. zingib. opt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ij. |
| P. cinnam. opt. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3ss. |
| P. pot. nitrat. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vj. |
| P. sacch. lactis | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3vij. |

Ten-grain powders.

[We cannot help asking, Why this fearful mixture? In itself grey powder is an excellent thing for children, and it is good to give a little bicarbonate of soda with it, but there is nothing to be gained by adding nitrate of potash, except the possibility of changing the grey powder chemically so that it will contain mercuric oxide. Nitrates and chlorates should never be combined with calomel or grey powder in stock preparations. Ginger and cinnamon are objectionable ingredients in children's powders; they irritate the tender gastric and intestinal membranes, and make the medicine physicky. Our experience is that the following powder is safe and sure as a children's cooling-medicine:—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| Hydrarg. c. creta | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ss. |
| Sodii bicarb. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | gr. ss. |

M.

Half of this for a child under three months.]

84/35. *Nil Desperandum*.—You will find full information regarding the dental examinations in the Educational number of the *C. & D.* published last September. You cannot possibly get the diploma in less than four years from now; and, unless you are a very clever fellow, you cannot study for the Minor and take the dental curriculum at the same time.

84/41. *J. D.*.—Ether and peppermint would have the same properties as chloroform, but the flavour is distinctly different.

85/6. *Menth. Pip.*—*Aq. Menth. Pip. (1 to 40).*—We have no formula for this. You should make the water by shaking together hot water with a minim of the oil to each ounce. Allow to cool and clear, and decant the clear portion.

80/61. *Cratus.*—Toothache-remedies.—Cocaine is undoubtedly excellent. A solution of the hydrochlorate, 5 gr. to 1 dr. of chloroform-water, should be used by brushing on the exposed part with a camel-hair pencil. Menthol may be used in the same way, spirit being the solvent in this case.

80/63. *Poison.*—(1) You may double the quantity of log-wood for the ink and use only wood which has become quite dark. (2) We do not attempt to solve the toxicological riddles that novelists put before their readers, and we hesitate to attack the *Argosy* writer, but we see no reason why potassium cyanide should not be powdered, and a few grains of it administered in wine would suffice to kill.

80/13. *A. H. G.*—Glycerine and Cucumber is best made according to the formula published in the *C. & D.*, February 24, 1894, page 298.

79/63. *Inquirer.*—(1) *Spirit-varnish.*—See *C. & D.*, November 3, 1894, page 663. (2) *French-polish* is made half the shellac-strength of varnish. (3) *Slake-varnish* is spirit-varnish made with shellac 5 oz., sandarach 2 oz., to 1 pint of spirit.

78/14. *Carica Wahoo.*—The alteration of colour is characteristic of phenols generally.

81/2. *W. E. M.*—Use insect-powder for Cockroaches in Kitchens. The presses, &c., in the kitchens should, of course, be kept clean, otherwise no insecticide in the world will keep down the pest.

80/46. *Chemicus.*—You give us no information about the two ointments you have forwarded, so that we cannot judge whether an analysis would be of use to our readers generally.

79/57. *G. R. F.* writes in regard to Corroded Pipes. He says:—"The lead pipes which carry away the soapy water from a bath get corroded (quite hard). The only remedy he knows at present is to cut the pipe and scrape it out. Is there any liquid which would dissolve it? The water used is rather hard." [The deposit is a mixture of lime, margeate, &c., soap, and perhaps some chalk and magnesia. To decompose this one will require abundance of spirit of salt mixed with three times its volume of hot water. To properly apply this is almost impossible, for it should be applied by brushing. If that can be done, it may be tried, but we should rely upon the plumber rather than the chemist.]

79/52. *W. B.*—There is no efficient substitute for india-rubber for making soda-water bottle rings.

78/67. *Lux.*—Consult the 1894 DIARY in regard to the first two questions. The third is a proposition which we do not think you have given much thought to. We put it in print for your consideration and that of other subscribers:—"What change occurs when an acid and an alkali are dried together—say, citric or tartaric and bicarbonate of soda—as in the manufacture of effervescing salines, because the result is a salt which is much more active as an aperient than the ingredients in the ordinary state, and this after making free allowance for the loss of moisture in drying?" Of course, tartrate of soda is formed, which is a better aperient than any of the ingredients singly.

79/38. *Jean.*—Your question is rather absurd—"How long should it take a young man of average talents, &c., to complete education for the Minor?" If he has not studied much, six months at a good school of pharmacy may do it, or twelve months of close home study.

85/55. *T. L. D.*—Osler's "Practice of Medicine" is a work upon which you can rely, but it is somewhat expensive. You might try to get an old edition of Quain's "Dictionary."

78/65. *Nemo.*—Chinese Cantharides are stated to yield from 0·4 to 1·25 per cent. of cantharidin, which is as much as the Hungarian article. There is no reason why you should not use the Chinese for veterinary purposes.

79/7. *T. L. Hewitt.*—(1) *Analytical Chemists* do not require their pupils to pass the pharmaceutical examinations. See our last Educational number, September 16, 1894. (2) You can get the book from any bookseller. It is published at 5s. by Churchill.

76/42. *J. A. R.*—Paste Blacking:—

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| Ivory-black | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 lbs. |
| Lamp-black | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 lb. |
| Treacle | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 lb. |
| Castor oil | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 oz. |
| Sulphuric acid | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3½ oz. |
| Water | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 oz. |

Mix all these together thoroughly, and, when chemical action between the acid and ivory-black ceases, bring the paste to a proper consistency with water.

1/7/95. *Tantallon.*—*Russet Stain* for staining white leather "bellies."—Your sample has apparently the usual base (turpentine, wax, and soap). The dye you could soon match after a few experiments. Try a mixture of phosphine and Nankin brown.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

For this section we are always glad to receive from subscribers brief notes on practical subjects, recipes which have been found good in practice or which have required modification, and hints or fresh ideas on any pharmaceutical or trade matter.

To Clean Brown Leather Shoes.—Referring to your note a few weeks ago that oxalic will destroy colour of brown leather, I beg to say I have used the enclosed recipe very successfully. It does not affect the colour. The shoes I tried it on were black with stains and dirt, and are now restored to original colour, and in appearance equal to new. I had the recipe from *Work*:

First remove all grease and dirt by washing with soap and warm water. All stains may then be cleaned off with a fairly strong solution of oxalic acid. Wash again with warm water to get rid of the acid, and put aside to dry naturally in a cool place. Two or three applications of the ordinary polish will restore the natural appearance.

C. GERRING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Editor invites, on behalf of inquiring subscribers, postcard replies to the following:—

80/46. Maker of Nurse Bagley's corrective elixir.

85/2. Maker of Canadian moth-balls.

87/65. Maker of Doume's chemically pure methylene blue-pills.

93/21. Maker or English agent of "Pinene and Eucalyptol," in 1-gallon cans.

85/12. Maker of "Rhinodyne."